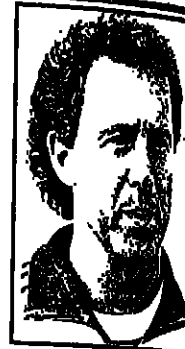


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24 THE STAR

YOU ARE A SOCCER EXPERT?..THEN LET ME CHALLENGE YOU!

QUESTION 15 QUESTION 16

THE RULES clearly state that the only person allowed to handle the ball with his hands is the goalkeeper, yet as we all know, players sometimes intentionally break the rules, hoping to evade the notice of the referee. Perhaps the most celebrated such incident in World Cup play, Diego Maradona didn't get caught, yet he added a twist to the innocent-boy act when he said, "It was the hand of God." You'll remember Argentina's 2-1 win against England in the 1986 quarter-finals when Maradona leapt for a high ball in the English penalty area and forearmed it past keeper Peter Shilton to make it 1-0. England didn't think this was cricket and protested, but to no avail. Asked about his dubious goal, Maradona said that perhaps a "little bit of God's hand" was involved - a claim which didn't bear up in the TV slow-motion replays. My question is: Who was the player to last have ball contact before "the hand of God"?

NO MATTER how exciting the action may have been during the 90 minutes of play, few people, and especially the fans, like to watch a scoreless match. Even more disappointing is when it happens at the opening match of a World Cup. There is a logical explanation for the frequency of opening game scoreless draws: The top priority of both teams is not to make a mistake that could lead to a defeat which would immediately put the team at a disadvantage in its chances of advancing. So opening matches are usually careful affairs dictated by defensive strategy. My questions are, what was the longest stretch of scoreless opening World Cup matches, and who was the player who finally broke the scoring drought?

WHO WILL MAKE IT?

Egypt Italian experience will boost the game at home



Mahmoud El Gohary,
Egypt

EGYPT SEEMS to have a special relationship with Italy when it comes to qualifying for the World Cup finals. The kickers from the Nile were at the last series in Italy in 1934 and have now made it to the finals for only the second time in the country's soccer history.

Egypt joins Cameroon as African representatives in Italy, and is pitted against the 1986 world champions England, the 1974 and 1978 vice champions the Netherlands and World Cup newcomers Ireland in its group. "Our appearance in Italy is a step towards more international experience. It will give Egyptian football a big impetus in the next few years," said trainer Mahmoud El Gohary.

Football has long been the number one sport in Egypt although the national soccer association has only 25,000 regis-

tered players in a country with a population of 50 million. The game, which for most youngsters begins as an improvised street kick about using a stuffed sock as a ball, has now become a socially acceptable pastime.

The fans are soccer crazy. The qualification decider against Algeria (0-0 and 1-0) was watched by a crowd of 120,000. Hossam Hassan, soccer of the winning goal, is a national hero. A rich Egyptian businessman living in London has even offered to pay the side's entire expenses in Italy, while President Hosni Mubarak has congratulated the team on its exploits.

Trainer el Gohary, a pupil of Brazilian coach Tele Santana, is the man who deserves the laurels for Egypt's leap into the fi-

nals. The 51-year-old former international took charge of the squad in August 1988 from Welshman Mike Smith. El Gohary has seen success as trainer of leading club El Ahly for which half the national team plays. Under El Gohary, the club won the Africa Champions' Cup in 1982 and was cup winner between 1984 and 1986.

El Gohary is likely to have the West German coach Dieter Weise as an adviser during the World Cup finals. The former West German Bundesliga trainer has experience of working in Egypt where he until recently coached champions El Ahly to great success. "They know that I am a little Egyptian. If they want me, then I'm ready to help," Weise said.

El Gohary has gradually brought in younger players and formed the technically proficient Egyptians into a compact and combative unit. The north African team has skillful ball players. Abdelhakim El Ghazal, the experienced midfielder, and the experienced forward, Har Abu Zaid, who is known as the "Maradona of the Nile," have given the Egyptians a solid base. In a motoring accident, he was ready ruled out of the Africa Cup.



Inside
The terrible thing in the
lives of Yoko Ono and
John Lennon

The Star

Jordan's political, economic and cultural weekly

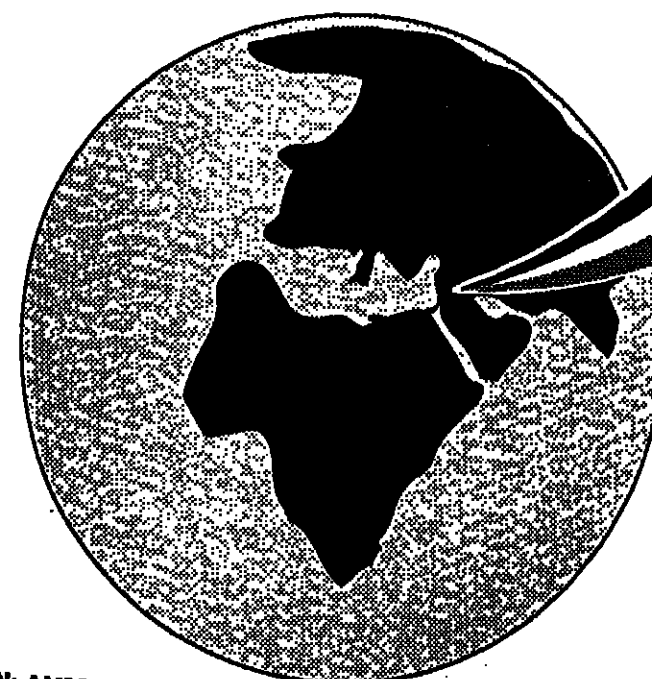
Amman, 7-13 June 1990

اسبوعية سياسية مستقلة

Vol : 1 No :20

Exports: Almost a rosy picture

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DESIGN: AHMAD HUMEID

THIS WEEK: THE LAST PART!

THE STAR'S
WORLD CUP CONTEST
BY FRANZ BECKENBAUER
Valuable
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Details on the back page

On the Occasion of the Anniversary of
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الجمهورية العربية السورية

On the record

By Ahmad Shaker

Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi will visit Jordan before the end of this month, The Star was told. Qaddafi will stop in Amman during a tour of a number of Arab capitals aiming at reconciling Baghdad and Damascus and bringing Arab views together.

New appointments and reshuffles among senior Government officials are expected to include ambassadorships, di-



rectors of a number of governmental departments in media and communication in addition to senior posts in various ministries. A number of senior employees will retire.

Dr. Hashem Al-Dabbas, chairman of the board of directors of the Joint Syrian Jordanian Free Zone, has announced that an agreement has been reached to establish four new industries in the zone on the Syrian Jordanian borders. These include soap, porcelain and packaging. Mr. Al-Dabbas said that plots of land have been leased for agricultura-

l purposes, mainly as soya plantations.

Jordan Television has decided to reduce the cost of advertising for locally-produced goods by 50 per cent to encourage and support local industries.

A new and independent department for exports will be formed comprising representatives from all departments and ministries concerned with exports in order to ease bureaucratic formalities especially for producers of fruits and vegetables.

The Government is studying the effects of King Talal Dam waters on irrigation especially after reports of increasing pollution in the dam's waters.

Hayyat Rally takes off 22 June

AMMAN (Star) — The Hayyat National Rally which is scheduled for Friday 22 June will cover a total distance of 490 kms, the Royal Automobile Club (RAC) has announced.

The rally will include a total of 13 special stages which amount to 79 kms of the total. Average stage length will be 6 kms. This will make for very exciting driving as the time difference between the leading cars will be very little and variations in car performance will be minimised over these short distances.

The rally will start from the RAC headquarters at 9:00 am on Friday and will cover a route to the south of Amman roughly following the Aqaba highway as far as Qatrana, then turning west to join the King's highway heading

north. The first section of the event will finish at the Gateway Hotel at 1 pm when the cars will be repaired and serviced in readiness for the second leg.

The restart will be at 2:30 pm and will follow a repeat of the morning's route. The finish will be at the RAC headquarters, exactly 7:00 pm. The final race will be announced at 8:00 pm and the prize giving ceremony will take place at the club the following evening.

This rally follows closely behind the highly successful Jordan International Rally and the leading Jordanian driver will be eager to do well in order to augment their points score in the 1990 Jordan drivers championships. Among these, Issa Alabi will be keen to gain a top position so as to offset his disappointing retirement due to mechanical problems in the Jaha Rally. Mazen Dajani, now second in the FIA Middle East Rally Championship, will be hoping for another good result at the current leader in this year's national championship, Kase Bustami must put up a good show if he is to retain his lead.

This rally is ideal for newcomers to the sport as it is run on tracks of good quality and a compact in nature thus providing a wealth of experience in a short time. Virtually any type of car can be used, the only modifications necessary are those required for safety reasons.

FOCUS ON PARLIAMENT

By Ahmad Al-Husban

Speaker of the Lower House Mr Suleiman Arar has proposed to Prime Minister Mudar Badran that the House meets twice weekly at 4:00 pm on Tuesdays and at 10:00 am on Saturdays. The suggestion came as a step to give the Government enough time to function.

Deputy Faud Khablat has called on Information Minister Mr Ibrahim Iziddin to allow radio and television employees to join the Journalists Association. Mr Iziddin replied, in Tuesday's session, that the projected amendments to the Association law are being prepared at ease.

Also on Tuesday Speaker Arar told The Star that the House will decide on the date of holding a special session to discuss the threats posed by the Soviet Jewish immigration to the area.

The Legal Committee of the House is expected to conclude the projected amendments to the Obligatory (Flag) Army Service today. Thursday, the amended law will be presented to the House. Saturday, a number of deputies have suggested that an exact sum of money be agreed upon as an alternative to doing the service.

Exports: Almost a rosy picture

By Pam Dougherty
Special to The Star

GROWTH IN industrial production and exports is one of the key elements in Jordan's economic restructuring programme. The government is looking to both the major minerals companies and to small and medium private industries to boost Jordan's productive capacity, its export earnings and its employment opportunities.

And if exhibitions, trade missions and seminars are a guide, local industry is alive and well and ready to grow. The Jordan Trade Association (JTA) a private organisation representing 35 Jordanian companies, will be showing the flag at the Jakarta International Fair in June and July. JTA has taken space at the fair and 18 Jordanian manufacturers of goods and services will be showing everything from pharmaceuticals, paints and carpets to baby buggies, Dead Sea bath salts and drip irrigation equipment.

The Jakarta show attracts over 1.5 million visitors and should give Jordanian exporters a golden opportunity to meet importers from the South East Asian region.

A recent exhibition of locally made construction materials in Amman surprised even Ministry of Industry officials with its range and sophistication. Products on show included glass, cement and bricks, metal pipes, nails, radiators, heaters and marble tiles and figures of a jump in exports of construction materials from JD 1.2 million in 1988 to JD 15 million in 1989 speak for themselves.

More good news is expected from a recent trade mission to Europe for clothing and travel goods manufacturers which has already resulted in the establishment of "Jordalia" a joint Italian-Jordanian joint venture to produce ready made clothing for distribution in a number of European countries. (see The Star 17 May)

But is the picture all rosy? Unfortunately reliable statistics on Jordan's industrial production and exports are hard to come by. The major minerals companies, Jordan Phosphate Mines Company (JPMC) and the Arab Potash Company (APC) are both clearly doing well and are expected to earn as much as \$600 million in foreign exchange this year. The Jordan Cement Factories Company (JCFC) has also signed contracts for around 2 million tonnes in exports this year which should bring a further \$40-50 million.

The picture in small and medium scale manufacturing is less clear. Government statistics show that while there has been solid growth in phosphate, electricity and pharmaceuticals production other areas have failed to keep pace. During 1989 food, cigarette, clothing and textiles, footwear and leather, plastics, paints and iron production all declined although some of these, particularly textiles and clothing have been identified as major potential areas for export growth.

The Jordalia venture alone is hoping to place orders for a total of 1.2 million pieces worth around JD 12 million by the end of this year.

If the programme works well this should rise to 2 million pieces in 1991 and with Italy preparing itself to be the clothing distribution centre of Europe after 1992 future prospects should be rosy.

A leading Taiwanese industrial consortium, President Enterprises, has also selected Jordan as its Middle East base for the production of everything from textiles to buttons, thread and ready-

Continued on page 4

19 local firms participate in Jakarta Intl. Fair

SPECIAL SECTION

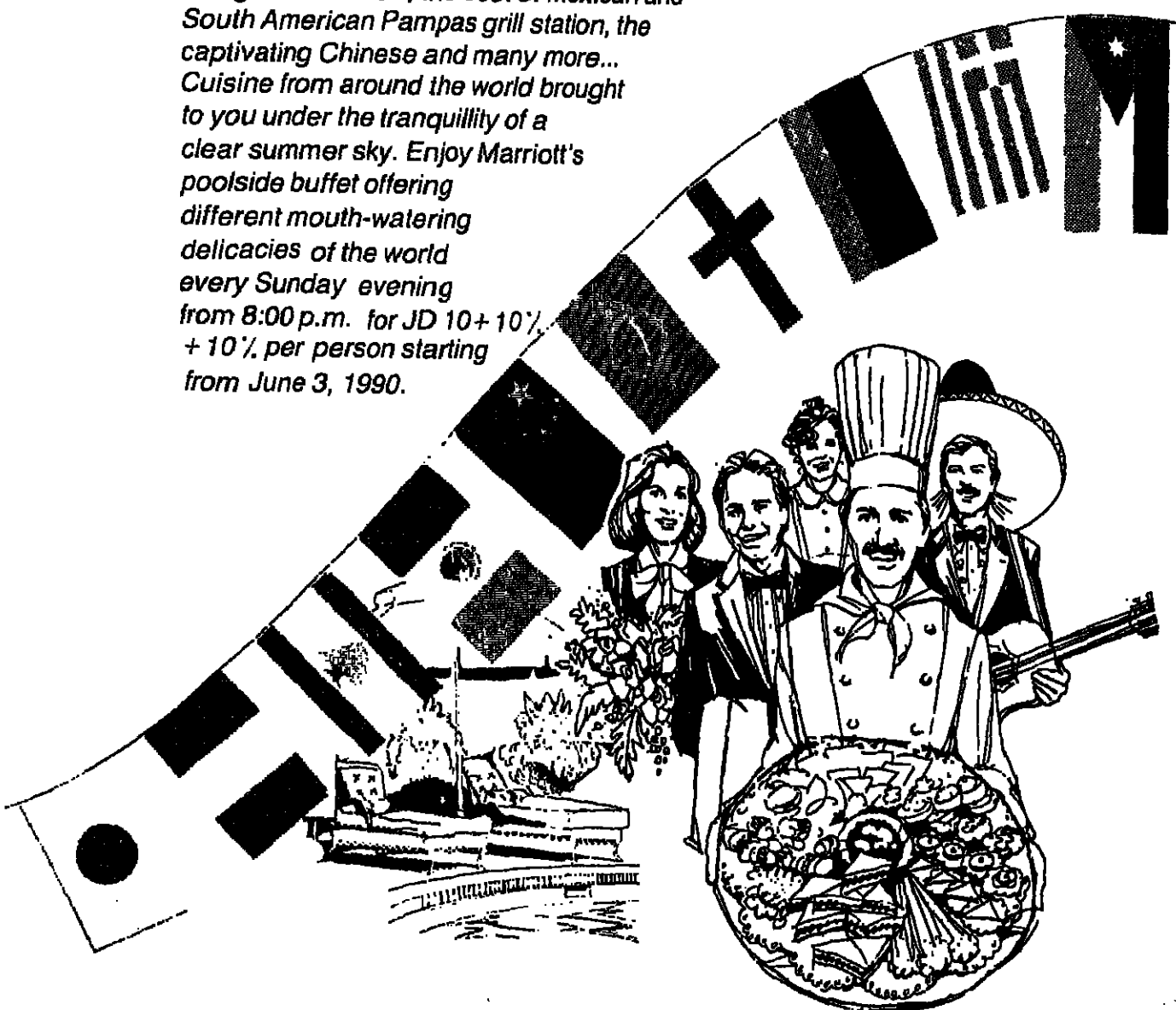


Amman (Star) — Nineteen Jordanian companies will participate in the 23rd Jakarta Fair 1990 in Indonesia, which will open on 15 June. The general fair is of international standards and is organised to commemorate the 463rd anniversary of the city of Jakarta and 45th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Indonesia. In conformity function and part of the wide scale and international standards, Jakarta Fair is a media for promoting and marketing of foreign capital

Continued on page 5

Around the world... on Sunday evenings

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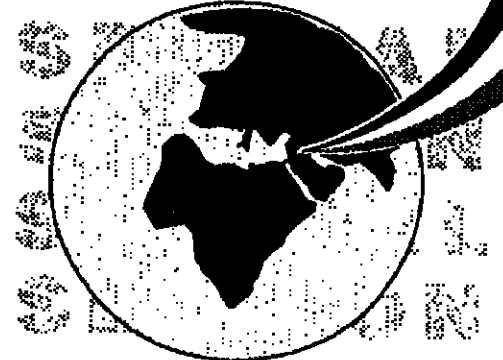
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SPECIAL SECTION



Exports: Almost a rosy picture

made clothes. Lulusa Spinning and Weaving Factory, owned in joint venture with Jordanian partners is already producing textiles and accessories and is expanding its facilities to include ready-made clothing.

The company has plans to invest \$100 million in Jordan and is also confident that once its ventures prove successful Jordan could receive as much as \$500 million in investment from other Taiwanese companies. It is easy to find other export success stories in Jordan. Out at the Sahab Industrial Estate companies such as Arab Electrical Industries are producing electrical accessories, 97 per cent of them for export, the Arab Centre for Pharmaceuticals and Chemicals (ACPC) is producing hard gelatine capsules for export to the Middle East, Singapore and the Far East and

has ambitious plans to expand its capacity and add a new range of products.

The Sahab estate saw the inauguration of five new factories this week, all of them with a strong interest in production for export. One of them the Global Carpet and Rug Industry Company, a US-Jordanian joint venture, already has a staff of 300 working at its Sahab plant and cannot keep up with orders from the Gulf states.

Just how far and how fast Jordanian companies can go in expanding their export markets is still unknown but they are at least receiving more in the way of support services.

The privately run Jordan Trade Association (JTA) now has 35 companies on its books and offers them a wide range of services including access to computer-

ised market information services, a library, a regular newsletter and a range of office services.

The Ministry of Industry and Trade is working on introducing improvements in customs, investment regulations and services to investors that will encourage both local and foreign business people to choose Jordan as a base not just for local production but for export oriented projects.

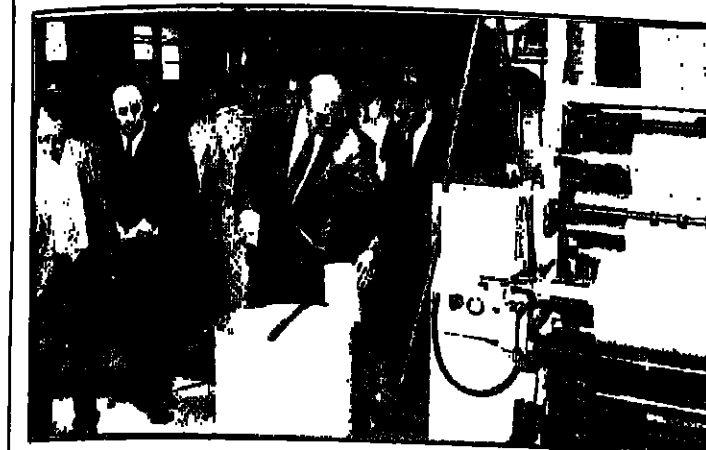
Overall, prospects for Jordanian industry and exports are probably as good today as they have ever been in the country's history. Jordan has a well trained workforce, an experienced private business sector, a strategic location and modern infrastructure and a dinar level that adds to its good's competitive.

Some weaknesses do exist but are now being tackled. The World Bank is providing a \$5

Continued

List of participants in the Jakarta International Fair 1990:

1. Al Hikma Pharmaceuticals
Product: Pharmaceuticals
2. Adnan Sha'lan and Co.
Product: Paints
3. Arab Electrical Industries
Product: Electrical accessories
4. Fine Hygienic Paper Co.
Product: a. Hygienic paper products, b. Stationery
5. Aladdin Industries Co. Ltd.
Product: a. Baby buggies, Gas cookers, c. Spot light holders
6. Arab Drip Irrigation Systems Manufacturing Co.
Product: Drip irrigation products (pipes & filters)
7. Arab Center for Pharmaceuticals and Chemicals
Product: a. External preparations, b. Gelatin capsules
8. Veterinary and Agricultural Products Manufacturing Co.
Product: Veterinary & pesticide products
9. Plastic Pipe Industry (World of Plastics)
Product: Pipes for building purposes
10. Union Locks Company
Product: Door & window locks
11. Jordan Kuwail Company for Agriculture and Food Products
Product: Fertilisers
12. Jordan Wood Industries Co. Ltd., (JWICO)
Product: Kitchen cabinets, bedroom & office furniture
13. N.H. & Partners Company
Product: a. Bath salts (based on Dead Sea minerals), b. Mud masques
14. Global Carpet and Rug Industries Company Ltd.
Product: Carpets & rugs
15. Jordanian Exporter Co.
Product: Trading
16. Bitar Sultanae Factory Co.
Product: Sultanae of various purposes
17. Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities
Product: Tourism
18. Arab Potash Company
Product: Potash
19. Jordan Phosphate Mines Company
Product: Phosphate



Prime Minister Mudar Badran inspecting a newly-opened factory

million structural adjustment loan which support programmes to simplify import and export regulations and to upgrade the work of the government's standards department.

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) is also funding a specialist company providing support on quality control, accounting, pricing etc. for local manufacturers seeking to upgrade their products.

For many observers what Jordan needs most now is a strong marketing organisation that can represent Jordanian companies effectively and encourage them to aim for quality production to make a real mark in the international market.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is already co-operating with the Jordan Commercial Centres Corp.

(JCCC) on a two and a half year export development and diversification project and Minister of Industry and Trade, Mr Ziad Fariz, says he hopes to see the JCCC transformed into a specialist export promotion agency. If JCC, can make the transition it should provide the final element needed to get Jordan's industrial exports up and running.

Prime Minister Mr Mudar Badran opened Sunday five new factories at the Sahab Industrial Estate all of which are geared to exporting most of their production to neighbouring and foreign markets. They are:

- 1-Protein Foods Co.
- 2-Packing and Packaging Co.
- 3-Arab Porcelain Co.
- 4-International Carpet Manufacturing Co.
- 5-Arab Metal Pipes Man. Co.

19 local firms participate in Jakarta Intl. Fair

Continued from page 3

goods and goods of sophisticated technology needed in the development process of the country.

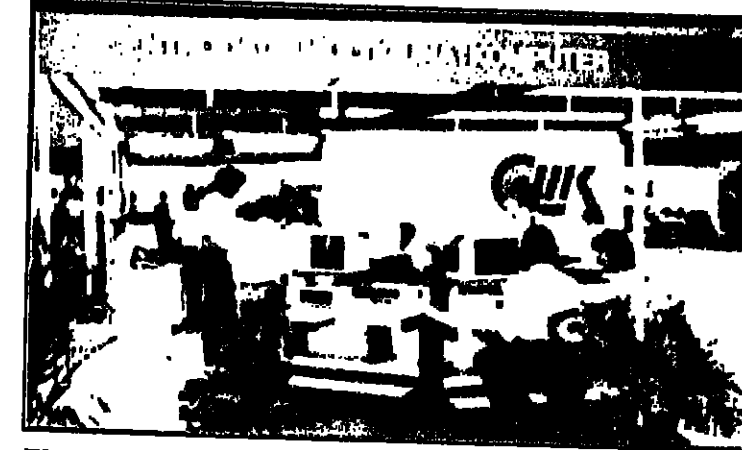
Therefore in this case the Jakarta Fair is one of the means to promote co-operation in the field of economy and trade between Indonesia and all countries in the world.

In connection with an effort to improve the marketing of National products, Jakarta Fair this year shows the various traditional commodities and the local products especially those non-oil export commodity and visualisation potential natural resources of Indonesia.

Jakarta Fair is also an information centre for encouraging international trade and capital investment in potential sectors which will promise future profit.

The Fair covers an area of 22 hectares located in the heart of metropolitan Jakarta. It is managed by the board of Management with two decades of experience, and is one of the prominent fairs in the Asia region.

The Jordanian participation is sponsored by the Jordan Trade Association (JTA) which was established in August 1988. JTA is a private, independent, non-profit body which aims at expanding, boosting and developing the export of goods and services produced by the Jordanian private sector. It also aims at



The Jakarta Fair Grounds

planning and execution of activities aiming at increasing the private sector exports through its contribution in providing the suitable climate for exchange of ideas amongst Jordanian businessmen in the field of export, according to its director Mr Halim Abu Rahmah.

The association's objectives include establishing an extensive data base and library facilities covering world export markets, trade opportunities, suitable channels for distribution, international trade laws, prevailing economic and financial situations, government regulations and tariffs.

The Association, which has 35 active members of which 16 will participate in the month-long fair, also works to establish

whether directly or in co-operation with foreign or local specialised consultants, centres for gathering and exchanging of information related to the Jordanian private sector.

JTA also conducts economic studies for developing the Jordanian exports and holds seminars and specialised courses on export activities in addition to taking part in international exhibitions and sending of commercial delegations to the foreign countries.

During the last two years the government has worked closely with the private sector to fulfil the objective of expanding, boosting and developing the export of goods and services produced by the Jordanian private sector.

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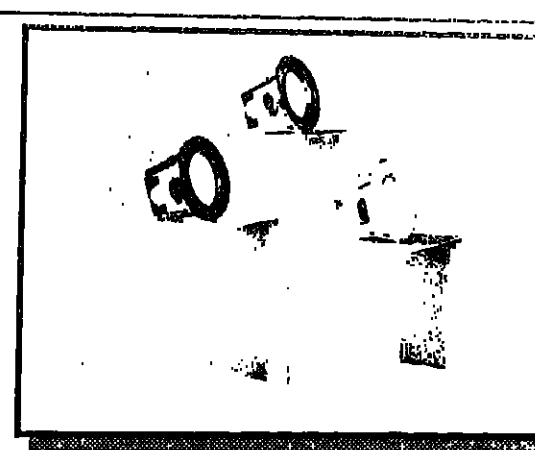


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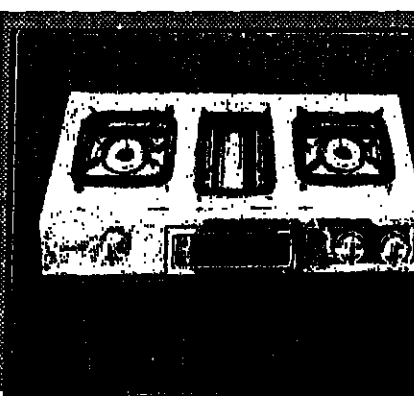
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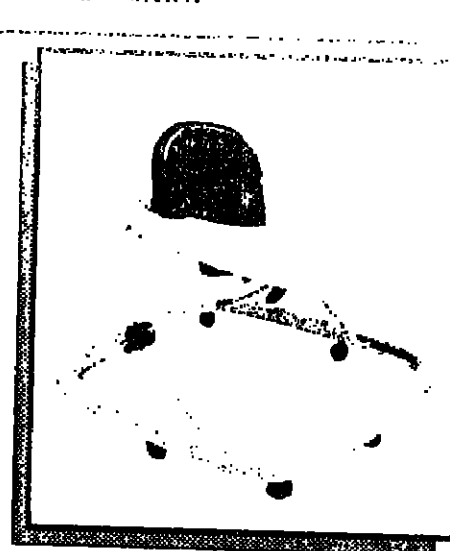
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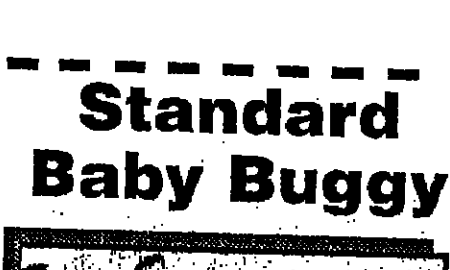
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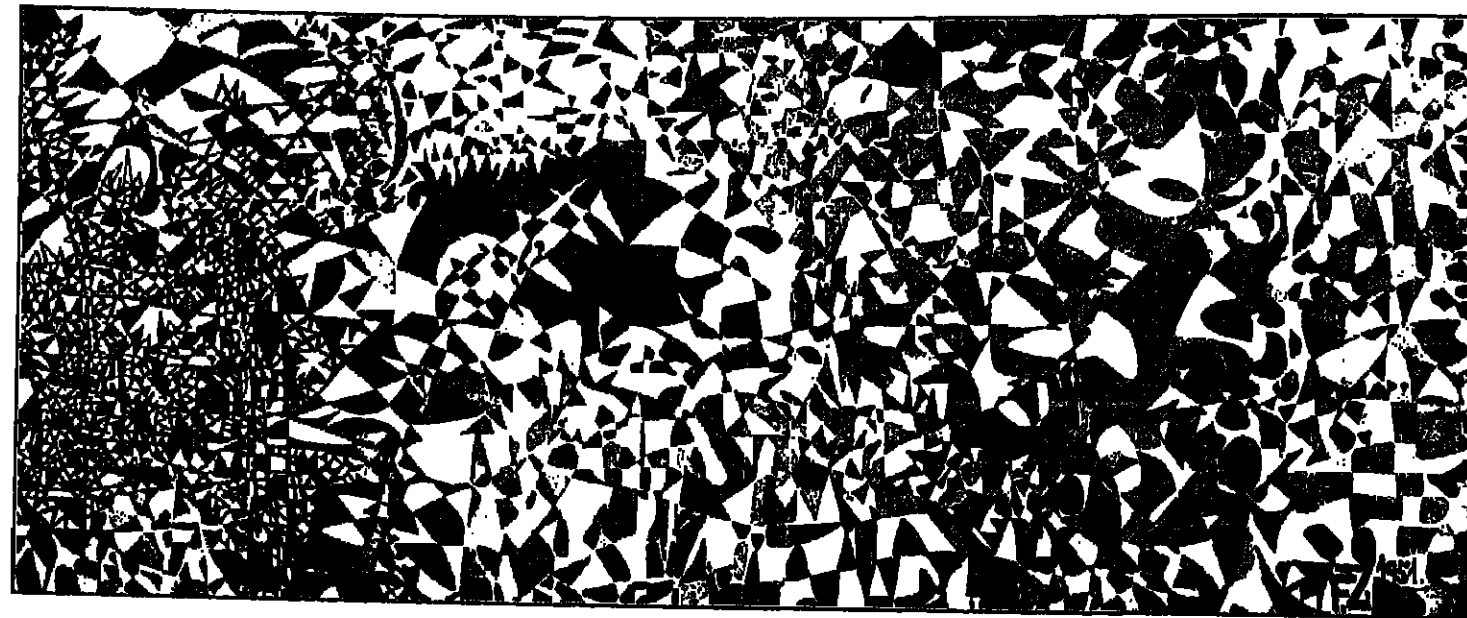


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Fahrelnissa's Paris show:

A recognition of a gifted artist

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to The Star

AMMAN — A very special exhibition of the work of Jordan's most famous artist, HRH Prince Fahrelnissa Zeid, opened in Paris this week. The retrospective of the work of this immensely gifted painter is being held at the prestigious gallery of the Institut du Monde Arabe and the opening Tuesday, 5 June was attended by HRH Prince Ra'ad, M Pisan, the director of the Institut in Paris, Mr Awad Al Khalidi, Jordan's ambassador to France, as well as by many French and Jordanian artists and dignitaries. Princess Fahrelnissa

Zeid who was made commander des Arts in 1988 also attended the opening.

It is not the first time the Parisian public has had the opportunity to see the work of this great artist. The first time Fahrelnissa exhibited her work in the French capital was in 1949 at the Collette Allendy Gallery where her work was praised by many important critics of the period including Charles Estienne who declared her work to be as rich "as a thousand and one nights." Over the next 20 years Fahrelnissa held many more solo exhibitions in Paris at such galleries as the Galerie de Beaulieu, the Craven Gallery, the Dina Vienny

Gallery and La Hune Gallery as well as participating in group exhibitions with such artists as Poliakoff and Pichou and artists of the L'Ecole de Paris, of which she was part. During this period Fahrelnissa also showed her work extensively in the other art centres of the world including London, New York, Berne and Istanbul.

The present exhibition is a selection — some 40 pieces in all — of her most remarkable works. Several of these date from the 1940's when Fahrelnissa was still living in Istanbul. There in a tiny basement studio, Fahrelnissa painted in an essen-

tially impressionistic style all she saw around her — her son, Ra'ad, sitting by the open window, the intricate interiors of her home complete in every detail down to the pattern of the rugs, village and town life as it changed through the seasons. A substantial part of the exhibition however is given over to the display of the paintings Fahrelnissa created in the late 1940's, 1950's and early 1960's when she became engaged in producing enormous abstracts — three by two metres in size — full of sparkling light and brilliant colours. Covered with a tressis of energetic lines, these abstracts were likened to Byzantine mosa-

ics, to traditional Islamic patterns and in this way they represent a unique yet natural synthesis of Eastern and Western cultures.

So innovative were these abstracts at the time that they were declared by Maurice Collis to "prelude a new standpoint in the arts." Not only did these paintings break new ground in the world of art as a whole but with them Fahrelnissa became the first major contemporary painter from the Muslim World to exhibit her work extensively in the West.

The Paris exhibition also includes several lithographs, one of which is part of the permanent collection of the Museum of Modern Art in New York and some portraits. One of these is of Prince Zeid. Fahrelnissa's late husband. This huge wonderfully executed portrait — the surface layers of the painting have been delicately etched to reveal hidden depths of colour beneath — captures, as Fahrelnissa intended, the very soul of the sitter. A powerful piece, it is a unique and enduring classic of its genre.

While about half of the paintings have been flown to Paris from Amman, the rest was brought over from Aachen in Germany where they were on display at the Ludwig Neue Galerie since March this year. As in the past, the exhibition of Fahrelnissa Zeid will delight, stimulate and intrigue all who see it and once again, her work will receive the international acclaim it deserves. The exhibition will run for three months, until the end of August.

Amman's spectacular informal markets

By Mary Kavar
Special to The Star

AMMAN — The entrance to the vegetable market on Talal street in down town Amman is crowded by middle aged women traders every Friday morning until noon. These women sell eggs, chicken, pigeons, ducks, turkey and rabbits among other things. This informal weekly poultry market consists of self-employed women who have been in the business of poultry rearing for 15 years or more. They may come from as far as Madaba and Zarqa, but the majority of them come from neighbouring areas like Wehdat and Marka. In such crowded neighbourhoods where no space could be found for pens, animals are reared on rooftops.

This panorama of proud women sellers in full market activity is interrupted weekly once or more as the car of the Greater

Amman Municipality (GAM) appears. The first woman to spot it gives a warning to her "colleagues" and chaos starts. The municipality's men will descend from the car and try to disperse the women. Some will run away and others will stay defiant stating that they will not be moved. Meanwhile, the animals, frightened, are fluttering or flying, making lots of noises and adding to the activity and chaos. Some animals will become mixed up and the women end up arguing as to which animal belongs to whom.

The Municipality car leaves as most of the women are dispersed. Within an hour the market will resume its activity. The women claim that they always resume their business and that they take no heed of the Municipality. They do not understand why the Municipality interferes while they are simply working hard to make a living.

GAM Municipality considers informal trade illegal. It is not lawful to sell edible meat without health inspection certificate and price control. It says that the resulting animal refuse and garbage creates a health hazard, and that the location of the market right on Talal Street and in front of the entrance of the vegetable market creates pedestrian and traffic chaos.

Efforts have been made by the GAM in collaboration with the ministries of planning and supply to create controlled grounds for informal trade. There is the Thursday Market in the Third Circle area; Monday Market in Abdali and Sunday Market in Marka. These markets, which aim to encourage small farmers are primarily for agricultural produce and anybody can sell in them. Selling poultry is not part of these markets, though.

However, it is not only the women's poultry market that vio-

lates the Municipality's regulations. There are other speciality markets that take place on Friday mornings. One of those is the toy market which mainly consists of second hand bicycles, another is for electric devices, while a third is for used books, video tapes and all sorts of paraphernalia, and a fourth is for second hand clothes, a sort of flea market.

A more interesting and spectacular market is the bird market. It is an all man territory where no women are visible. Men sell their birds consisting mostly of pigeons but some eagles and falcons can also be found. The birds are displayed proudly with blue beads on their paws to thwart the evil eye. Other birds are sprayed with orange and green in order to attract customers. Since the birds are sold for rearing and not for consumption, and since the market is situated in a parking lot and thus do not disturb traffic, there are less frequent interruptions by the municipal authorities.

In Amman's Suq the informal sector has always thrived. In any day of the week such casual trade blends with the other activities of the Suq. On Friday mornings, however, it is the informal sector that dominates. Outside shuttered shops are make-shift markets each Friday until noon. This has been the case since Amman's early days when it was a tradition for people to come from neighbouring areas to down-town Amman to either sell or buy and then leave back to

their towns after the Friday noon prayers.

The informal sector can be identified as intuitive means of making a living according to individual decision-making on market needs, adaptation and flexibility. In part, the informal sector represents the traditional economy that has been marginalised in the process of modernisation to give way to formalised economy.

A World Bank study that attempted to assess the importance of the informal sector in developing countries estimated that it includes 40 - 70 per cent of the labour force in developing countries.

Despite continuous threats by the Municipality, the Friday morning poultry market takes place every week just as it always has. With the current economic conditions facing Jordan, if these women traders are forbidden to sell, they will lose their income, become unemployed and their standard of living, if not currently below the poverty line, will immediately become so.

The informal sector is gaining recognition in many other developing countries — that are, like Jordan, facing economic crisis due to external debt. The 1988 World Conference on Micro-enterprises referred to the informal sector as "the major development agent for employment creation, income generation and social stabilisation in the next decade."

7 JUNE 1990

The Sahara-Sahel Exhibition: The "Civilisation of water"

PARIS — In the Jardin des Plantes in Paris, the Natural History Museum has opened its doors to a special kind of exhibition on the "South Sahara and North Sahel", organised by the French Cultural Centres of West Africa and the French Ministry of Co-operation and Development.

The exhibition is quite special in the deliberate thinness of the space devoted to it, in contrast to its message on the history and survival of these nomadic peoples who are scattered on the fringe of a great desert, the Sahara. A single room invaded by ochres and — both dense and fluid, ready to fly up and swallow up men, animals, habitats and objects from everyday life — recreates the life of a people living between savanna and desert: illustrated panels recount history or legend.

In a corner, there is a beautiful, dignified Peul woman, decked out in all her finery and jewelry, whose artificial immobility is unable to conceal the long distance covered over centuries by her remote ancestors. For who are the Peuls?

Their origin remains enigmatic and controversial, but anthropological studies lead one to believe that they came from East Africa (Egypt or Ethiopia) and that from 6000 to 5000 BC they undertook their migration from east to west, avoiding the north and the south of the Sahara to follow the course of the rivers springing from the big mountain masses and crossing the interior of the desert.

It is, as it always will be, the eternal problem of water — the source of life indispensable for all, humans and cattle — which from the 12th to 14th centuries was to lead them (certainly through other problems too, such as the difficult religious cohabitation between different ethnic groups, drought, etc.) towards the east from Senegal to Niger, where they were to play an important political, economic and religious role.

Near the Peul lady, a powerful oryx, the big antelope with its muzzle and sides speckled with black, whose long, straight, tapering horns earned it the name of "sable antelope", stands next to a dromedary saddle, casually thrown down onto the sand, awaiting departure.

The camel is the irreplaceable friend and ally of the nomad, of the Moors and Tuaregs' warlike activities, the provider of milk, meat and wool, the carrier of both man and matter.

But the caravans and their dromedaries, which, for 2000 years plied their trans-Saharan trade, linking up the various oases or making exchanges between the "banks of the Sahara" possible, are dying out. And if, in 1940, the salt caravan could still number 4,000 camels, from Timbuktu to Taudeni, today there are just a few dozen or, at the most, a hundred of them.

The caravans move on and the camel remains the faithful companion of the Tuareg whom one imagines thanks to the decor of his lifestyle, recreated here for the regard of the exhibition.

7 JUNE 1990

There is the low, welcoming tent, with its mats, beds and cushions. Scattered haphazard over the sand lie the unchanging elements of the tribe, the spear, the shield of yesteryear, the gourd-water-bottle and the mortar, and the tiny blue teapot ready to serve the passing stranger with its legendary hospitality.

Through its simplicity and bareness, the exhibition, which in no way appears to be giving a lecture in humanitarianism and does not beg for anything, has the merit of opening one's eyes to the present precariousness of the peoples of these regions.

By Victoria Jean



A photograph from the exhibition by G. Courreges

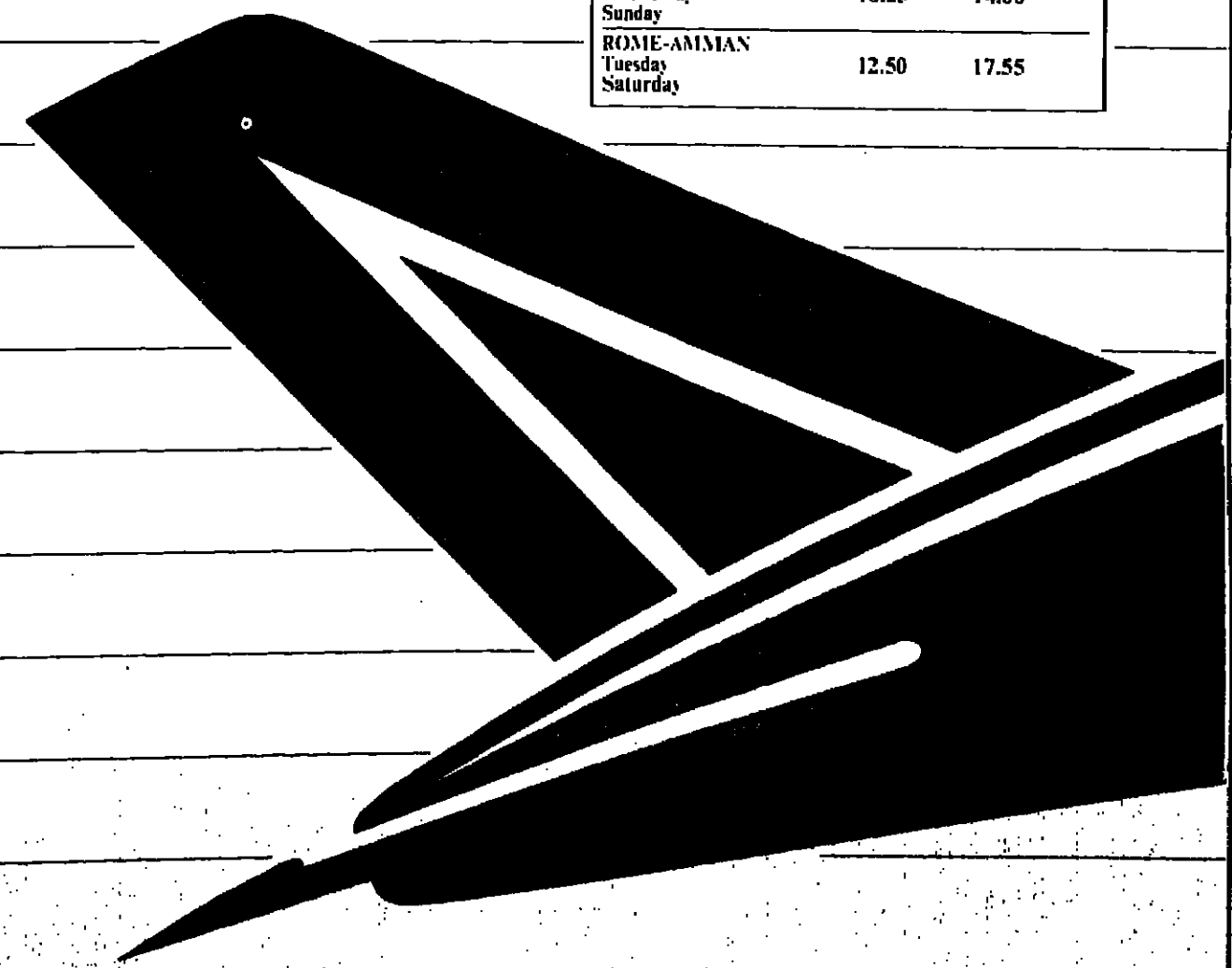
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6 THE STAR

THE STAR 7



Smokeless tobacco - The invisible hazard

By Naseem Abdallah
Special to the Star

WASHINGTON, D.C. — While certain traditional societies have known of snuff and chewing tobacco for centuries, and then been lured by the cigarette, industrialised countries are now being offered newly designed versions of the old products in a curiously engineered transfer of habits.

The tobacco sector, faced by the decline in cigarette smoking in major areas of the industrialised world, particularly among teenage boys, has reintroduced snuff-taking and tobacco chewing in a skilful marketing programme designed to attract young people. Snuff-taking involves the placement of a ground tobacco between the cheek and gum. Teenage boys in North America and Scandinavia today have been rapidly taking to these habits.

The nicotine in chewing tobacco is absorbed through the tissues of the mouth. This carries a considerable risk of developing oral cancer. In India and Pakistan there are some 100 million users of chewing tobacco, which

is also combined with other ingredients such as betel nut. This habit accounts for some of the highest rates of mouth cancer known.

During the early 1980s a major manufacturer of moist snuff in the United States began to market such "smokeless tobacco" products internationally. It forged links with a Swedish tobacco company and an affiliate in Canada. Similar plans were made for Latin America, while countries identified for promotion included Australia, China, Germany, France, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

By the mid-1980s the tobacco sector had developed new means of delivering nicotine to potential consumers. One, a chewing tobacco containing 1 mg of nicotine, resembled a gum. A major transnational developed a smokeless cigarette. This had a metal insert holding beads of glycerine impregnated with nicotine. A piece of charcoal at one end was lit by the smoker, heating and releasing the nicotine in the beads. The product did not produce smoke and the company hoped that people would use this

A curious revival of the traditional uses of tobacco is being engineered in consumer societies by the tobacco sector to enlarge its market. The development of new products, based on habits like that of snuff-taking and chewing tobacco, will threaten the health of millions of children in the developed and developing world.



Picking up the habit at an early age (top and left): The Third World is a prime target for the newly-developed smokeless tobacco

in settings where smoking was prohibited.

The US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) soon acted, declaring the nicotine gum to be a food. The FDA asked the manufacturer to prove that eating the tobacco as food was safe. This resulted in the gum being removed from the market. The smokeless cigarette was taken off the market after protests by health groups that the device was not a cigarette but a new

product altogether. More recently two "low-smoke" cigarettes have appeared that give off less visible smoke from the lit end thus making it easier for the user to smoke in places where the practice may be restricted.

The International Agency for Research on Cancer and the United States Surgeon General have concluded that the use of smokeless tobacco, in particular moist snuff of the type common in Western Europe and North

America, causes oral cancer. A study in North Carolina found that white women with oral cancer were four times more likely to have used snuff. The risk for long-term users was found to be 50 times greater than for non-users. In numerous case-control studies in India, high relative risks were obtained.

Products such as chewing tobacco and snuff may also be the dangerous first step to the later use of cigarettes. One US report found the average age of starting to use these products was as early as 10 and that two-thirds then switched to cigarettes over a two-year period.

Marketing strategies in the US for the new products focus on potential customers among adolescent boys. In 1985, over \$15 million was spent on a TV and magazine advertising campaign to promote snuff and chewing tobacco, encouraging people to try them out. The campaign used celebrities, many of whom were professional athletes, to endorse their products. Free samples were offered of the lower nicotine product on college campuses, through magazine advertisements and at sporting events.

Surveys carried out reveal not only how sales have risen, but the number of young boys who are customers. From 1978 to 1985 sales for moist snuff rose by 55 per cent. A 1985 US survey showed that boys under 19 were the heaviest consumers and that 16 per cent of males aged between 12 and 25 had used these products within the last year. It is estimated that some 16 million people in the US take smokeless tobacco today.

The fear is that the promotion of all such products will influence young boys in other parts of the world just as cigarette smoking did at the turn of the century. If it does, oral cancer rates may increase in the next century and the progress made in curbing cigarette smoking may be lost to diseases caused by smokeless tobacco.

Some countries have taken steps to curb the use of such products — Sweden prohibits free sampling, requires health warnings and does not allow people to figure in advertising. In the US, television advertising is banned and health warnings required. Hong Kong, Ireland and New Zealand have banned smokeless tobacco. Other countries that are in the process of banning certain smokeless tobacco products are Australia, Saudi Arabia and the United Kingdom.

ECONOMY

The Star

Energy Ministry adopts conservation strategy

The following is the text of an interview conducted by The Star with Minister of Energy and Natural Resources Mr Thabit Al Taher:



Mr Thabit Al Taher

THE STAR: How would you describe the energy situation in Jordan today and what are your expectations for the coming five years in terms of increases in energy consumption and the Ministry's plans to rationalise such consumption?

MINISTER AL TAHER: Jordan imports most of its needs of crude oil and some petroleum products from neighbouring Arab countries in order to meet the energy demand required for its socio-economic development. The cost of imported energy in 1989 was around \$400 million (JD 246 million) which is equal to about 10 per cent of the gross national product (GNP) of that year.

The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources has adopted a policy for the coming five years aiming at securing sufficient supply of such products at the minimum possible cost of the economy. The Ministry has given full attention to the following:

- Development of domestic energy resources through the intensification of exploration for fossil fuel and exploitation of any economically feasible energy resources including renewable resources such as wind, solar, etc.
- Improvement in the efficiency of energy-use and encouragement of energy conservation in order to reduce oil imports, reduce the emission of exhaust gases to the environment and postpone additional investment in energy production facilities such as refineries and power plants.

- Optimisation of investment in order to save national financial resources. Projects are only implemented when needed and should be completed within the projected time.

The Ministry has set up an energy conservation programme aiming at encouraging energy conservation and the application of sound management principles to the use of all forms of energy in all sectors of the economy. The following measures were emphasised in the programme.

1. Free Audits:

Free energy audits are provided to small, medium and large industrial, commercial and transport institutions. To date comprehensive energy audits, free of charge, have been made by the Ministry in more than 40 institutions.

2. Advisory Services:

Energy users, either individuals or firms, may simply be unaware of the potential benefits of using energy efficiency or of the

has chosen to concentrate on information, demonstration and technology transfer activities as the cornerstone of its energy efficiency promotion strategy. Information campaigns are used to create awareness on the part of consumers of the benefits of energy saving and make the consumers real partners in the whole operations.

Q: It has been reported lately that Jordan and Iraq had signed an agreement to connect the Tappan to Iraq pipelines in order to pump Iraqi oil to Jordan directly instead of transporting it by tankers. How true is this?

A: No agreement has been signed yet. However, we here in Jordan, and our partners in Iraq continuously study all the possible alternatives for transportation of Iraqi crude to Jordan including, among other alternatives, the possibility of connecting the Iraqi Saudi pipeline to the Tappan. The proper decision will be taken in the light of the progress of these ideas, and after studying the technical aspects related to this issue.

Q: What is Jordan's annual imported energy bill and are there any plans to increase the price of oil products and what is the size of government subsidies to these products?

A: The cost of imported energy during 1990 will be in the range of \$390-400 million. The government subsidy to the energy sector was about JD 5 million during 1989, and it is expected to be in the range of JD 15 — 20 million this year.

Q: Jordan is a pioneer in solar and wind energies research. How far have your efforts reached in introducing alternative sources of energy to the Kingdom?

A: A great emphasis is placed on the direct application of solar energy in domestic water heating. Tremendous efforts were exerted in order to regulate the manufacturing and to improve the technical quality of solar heaters. In addition an agreement was reached with a consortium of American and European firms

Continued on page 11

JOB OPPORTUNITIES IN SAUDI ARABIA AND THE ARABIAN GULF

A LEADING INTERNATIONAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY HAS THE FOLLOWING VACANCIES FOR ITS CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES IN SAUDI ARABIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES IN THE ARABIAN GULF:

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) PROJECT MANAGER | 12-15 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE |
| 2) PROJECT ENGINEER | 7-10 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE |
| 3) ESTIMATORS | 12-15 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE |
| 4) QUANTITY SUPERVISORS | 10-12 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE |
| 5) CHIEF ACCOUNTANT | 10-12 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE |
| 6) ADMINISTRATION MANAGER | 12-15 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE |

EXPERIENCES ARE PREFERABLY TO HAVE BEEN ACQUIRED THROUGH WORKING FOR INTERNATIONAL COMPANIES IN THE GULF AREA.

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APPLICATIONS TO BE RECEIVED BEFORE 15TH JUNE 1990

Briefs

By Ahmad Shaker

● Studies are being considered to develop and expand the concept of Flag Service, compulsory military service, so that conscripts will participate in development projects especially in the agricultural sector. A number of conscripts will join establishments and industrial companies.

● A study is being conducted to increase attention given to breeding camels and Arabian horses. The aim is to make Jordan a centre for exports of thoroughbred horses and racing camels.

● A study is being carried out to make the added value on locally produced goods subject to customs benefits. The size of the added value will greatly determine the benefits given by the Customs Dept. These benefits will be included in the new Investment Encouragement Law.

● A Government decision will soon be announced restricting local dairies to using no less than 80 per cent of locally-produced milk in their products.

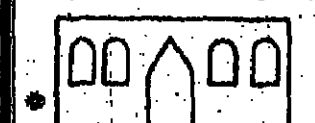
● A study is underway to extend incentives to workers in the agricultural sector in order to encourage agricultural and food-related industries.

● The Ministry of Tourism is contacting a number of local councils in order to identify old buildings of historic value so that they can be turned into mini-museums or hotels to attract more tourists into the country.

● A group of Jordanian and Arab investors have applied to establish a wool processing factory using locally-produced wool. A number of clothing factories in Jordan will benefit from the new plant's production.

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Deposit Rates

Euro-deposit rates:					
	US	DEM	STG	Yen	SFR
1 mo.	8.1/16	7.7/8	14.31/32	7.18	8.3/4
2 mo.	8.1/8	7.15/16	15.1/16	7.21	8.3/4
3 mo.	8.1/8	8.0	15.1/16	7.31	8.5/8
6 mo.	8.5/16	8.9/16	15.1/16	7.25	8.1/2
1 year	8.3/8	8.11/16	14.15/16	7.31	8.7/16

Interbank rates (Jordan):
Savings accounts 7.5%. Call accounts 8%, 1 week 8.0%, 1 month 8.00%, 2 months 8.25%, 3 months 8.50%, 1 year 9.0%. Lending rate (AAA) 12.5%.

Dollar:

DMK	SFR	STG	YEN	CAN	FFR
LAST 1.945/53	1.4384/91	1.6802/09	152.70/75	1.1747/52	5.7140/70

Source: Amman Bank for Investment, Tel: 642701

Arab Finance

Al-Bank Al-Ahli Al-Omani		Arab Bank Limited (Oman)	
SAO		P.O. Box 991	
P.O. Box 3134		Muscat	
Ruwi		Telephone: 722831-4/722246	
Telephone: 703044		Telex: 3285 ARABNK	
Telex: 3450 BKAHLI		Cable: BANKARABI MUSCAT	
Activities: Commercial bank		OMAN	
Established 1976		Activities: Commercial bank:	
Authorized capital RO 2,000,000		Paid-up capital: RO 2,000,000	
Foreign branch		Deposits: RO 16,817,690	
Reserves: RO 276,970		Shareholders:	
Societe Generale (20%), private		Omani interests (80%)	
Directors:		Head office:	
Zaher Al-Hariri (Chairman)		Arab Bank Limited, Amman,	
Atelis Saint-Guliy (Vice-		Bank of Oman, Bahrain and Ku-	
chairman, internal affairs)		wait SAO	
Management:		P.O. Box 4708	
Derek J Fletcher (General man-		Ruwi	
ager)		Telephone: 701528/701532	
Mohammad Kamal Al-Zagha			
(Manager)			

Matchmaking

Egyptian Agricultural Development Company,		Shawki Co for Engineering and Mechanical tools,	
13, El Batal Ahmed Abdel Aziz street		101, 103 El Gounhoureya street,	
Dokki-Cairo		Cairo,	
Tel: 3460368		Tel: 906762	
		Telex: 22705 SHEMY UN.	
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		shop tools and equipment —	

Made-in-Jordan

Following are addresses of importers in the Netherlands that might be interested in Jordanian-made carpets and textile floor coverings:		4. Chartonex C.V.,	
1. Beska International Fabrics,		P.O. BOX 38,	
Singel 180,		9635 ZG Zuidbroek (Gr).	
1015 AJ Amsterdam.		Tel: 05985-2279	
Tel: 020-263639		Tlx: 77341	
		Fax: (0)5985-3262	
2. Firma G.J. de Boer,		5. Gelasia B.V.,	
P.O. Box 63,		P.O. Box 344,	
7120 AB Aallic.		8280 AB Genemuiden.	
Tel: 05437-72886		Tel: 05208-55800/55390	
Tlx: 44586			
3. Jan Campman B.V.,		6. Holland-Haag B.V.,	
Rokerijweg 25,		P.O. Box 344,	
1271 AH Hulzen		2800 AH Gouda	
Tel: 02152-64059		Tel: 01820-19700	
Tlx: 73287		Tlx: 20698	

For further information on importers of household furniture in the Netherlands, please contact the Jordan Trade Association, P.O. Box 830432 Amman-Jordan Tel: 6856034.

Business Notes

Jordan as a base for a computer industry

JORDAN the Middle East and some Third World markets have changed. They are moving from infrastructure build-up into services, and "computer services is a field where Jordan can hope to establish itself as a regional centre," according to Nabil Boulos, general manager of Computer and Research Consultants Co. Amman. The commercial pressure is on foreign companies to move towards technology transfer and subcontract to locals. Computer services is an area where the results may be more profitable if such a policy is followed. Local work forces are cheaper, they understand cultural and social conditions better, and they speak the language.

While the more technical end of the labour computer force is available in large quantities and at low rates, the basic ability of Jordan to provide semi-skilled workers is another powerful attraction for the investor. The indigenous nature of this labour pool as well as the role of trade unions, society and the state in preserving harmonious industrial relations means Jordan can offer hardware manufacturers an ideal situation where wages are low, workers are readily available, and the atmosphere in the lab or shop floor is almost perfect.

"Triangular" technology transfer may be the most efficient way for Jordan to go about selling itself internationally in the computer field. This means the country will import technologies in order to re-export them to other states in the region, and Jordan may be best placed to do this in the Middle East.

Facts & Figures

● Total income by the Dept. of Lands and Survey in May was JD 2,345,098, an increase of 42 per cent from last April when income was JD 164,6949. The department's income for May of last year were JD 124,1200.

● Volume of trading at the Amman Financial Market in May of this year was JD 41,325,378 compared to JD 25,397,818 for May 1989, an increase of 62.7 per cent. Shares traded were 22,550,976 in May 1990 compared with 15,121,105 shares for May 1989, an increase of 49.1 per cent. Trading in April of this year was JD 21,368,532. The general price index for May of this year closed at 139.8 points, an increase of .65 points or about 4 per cent. The sectoral price index pointed to an increase in insurance share prices by 5.5 points or about 4.1 per cent.

● Israel's trade surpluses with the West Bank and Gaza Strip gave way to a deficit for the first time ever in 1989. In 1986, the Israeli trade surplus in goods and services was still \$343 million. But within three years, this surplus had plunged to a deficit of \$52m after declining to \$175m and \$43m in 1987 and 1988, respectively.

The volume in trade and services, where services refers mainly to labourers and employees from the territories working in Israel, also plunged by 20% between 1987 and 1988. Last year, this figure reached \$1,690m, which was some 4.6% of the Israeli trade in 1989, excluding defence imports. West of the Bank and Gaza Strip trade with Israel was some 6.6% of the total Israeli trade in goods and services in 1987. In 1989, workers from the West Bank and Gaza Strip earned some \$659m in Israel — even more than in 1987 and 1988 when they earned \$644m each year. Some 104,800 workers from the occupied territories worked in Israel in 1989 — more than in the pre-Intifada period of 1986-87, when 103,300 worked on average. However, many of those counted as working in 1989 were absent for longer periods due to curfews.

The Israeli export of goods into the occupied territories continued to plunge last year to \$600m, as compared with \$659m in 1988 and \$928m in 1987 — a drop of one-third in two years. The import of goods from the territories dropped by the same ratio to \$200m in 1989.

Shows & Exhibitions

International course in hotel management

Starting in September 1990, future hotel management executives will be able to prepare themselves for their careers in Vienna, a stronghold of tourism, by attending a two-year international course on hotel management. The International Center for Hotel and Tourism Training, a known private organisation financed by the Chamber of Commerce of Vienna, organises the course, which is held in English. The number of participants has been limited to 30; two-thirds of the students will come from Austria and one-third will be foreign students. Candidates will have until 15 June 1990, at the latest, to sign up for the course. A 1190 Vienna, Peter Jordan Strasse 78 Telephone: 0222-47 38-0).

Contracts and contacts

TN: Tender Number; TD: Price of Tender Documents; BB: Value of Bid Bond; DS: Deadline for Sale of Tender Documents; DD: Date Sale of Tender Documents Begins; SB: Deadline for Submission of Bids; BO: Date Bids are Opened.

Jordan Cement Factories Company, TN: 15/90, tyres & tubes, TD: JD 80, SB: 30/6/90; TN: 16/90, slings, TD: JD 80, SB: 30/6/90; TN: 17/90, Spare parts for bucket conveyor, TD: JD 10, SB: 28/6/90. General Supplies Department, TN: 144/90, hearing aids, TD: JD 5, SB: 24/6/90; TN: 186/90, wooden and steel furniture, TD: JD 15, SB: 17/7/90; TN: 208/90, comprehensive washing unit, TD: JD 25, SB: 30/6/90; TN: 209/90, TV, VCR, slide projectors and other appliances, TD: JD 4, SB: 17/6/90; TN: 211/90, Medical eye glasses, TD: JD 5, SB: 17/6/90. Jordan Electricity Authority, TN: 30/90, for supply of lubricating oil, TD: 5, SB: 13/6/90. Universal Vegetable Oil Industries, supply 1,000 tons each of corn and soy oil, TD: JD 10, SB: 5/6/90. Ministry of Public Works, TN: 26/90, construction of a school in Na'ur (2,350 sq.m), TD: JD 100, SB: 16/6/90; TN: 27/90, completion of school in Um Atiyeh/Salt, TD: JD 50, SB: 16/6/90. General Supplies Department, TN: 191/90, multi-user computer, TD: JD 5, SB: 12/6/90; TN: 182/90, Chemicals and

glassware, TD: JD 20, SB: 18/6/90; TN: 193/90, lab equipment and appliances, TD: JD 5, SB: 24/6/90; TN: 194/90, equipment for chest disease section, TD: JD 5, SB: 24/6/90; TN: 195/90, equipment for Forensic Dept., TD: JD 15, SB: 24/6/90; TN: 196/90, equipment for dental lab, TD: JD 10, SB: 17/7/90; TN: 197/90, medicines for chest diseases, TD: JD 5, SB: 24/6/90; TN: 210/90, furniture for workshops, TD: JD 5, SB: 19/6/90. Ministry of Public Work; TN: 20/90, construction of two schools in Hay Nazza/Amman (8,300 sq.m), TD: JD 150, SB: 18/7/90; TN: 21/90, to construct a school in Kerak (4,300 m2), TD: JD 100, SB: 18/7/90. University of Science and Technology, TN: 20/90, chemi-

Investment pointers

EGYPT IS offering a new portfolio to potential investors — Arabian horses. Some of the pure-bred stallions can be brought for as little as \$4,000 a head. The equestrian market in Egypt has plummeted from \$27,000 for the best breeds four years ago, to between \$4,000 and \$3,500.

The country has 50 private Arabian Horse breeding farms working under the Egyptian Agricultural Organisation (EAO) founded in 1898 by the Royal Agricultural Society.

Energy Ministry adopts conservation strategy

Continued from page 9

to conduct an economic feasibility study for the construction of a 30 MW solar energy generation system. In the field of wind energy, the Ministry erected a pilot project consisting of 4 x 80 kilowatt wind turbines to assess the economic and technical feasibility of utilising wind energy potential available at many places in the country.

Q: Any success with your oil exploration efforts?

A: Natural Resources Authority (NRA) efforts in the exploration for oil and gas have established that positive indications of oil and gas do exist. The first oil and gas discoveries, although small, have generated encouraging interest by international companies. This has resulted in the signing of production-sharing and technical assistance agreements with a number of oil companies; in addition to NRA's own exploration efforts. NRA will also expand its open door policy to attract international oil companies.

Q: You have started using the natural gas at Risha. To what extent will you use these fields in generating energy?

A: The first use of natural gas in Jordan's energy sector started in March 1989 with the use of Risha gas for electric power generation from a 2 x 30 MW gas turbine power station. This has saved about \$10 million by using the indigenous natural gas as a substitute for the imported fuel oil in power generation. It is estimated that the savings in 1990 would amount to \$12 million. However, the expansion of using Risha gas requires extensive studies to assess the reserves in order to determine both the size and the rate of sustainable natural gas production. The government is proceeding with caution while adopting a scientific approach in planning investment in natural gas development and utilisation.

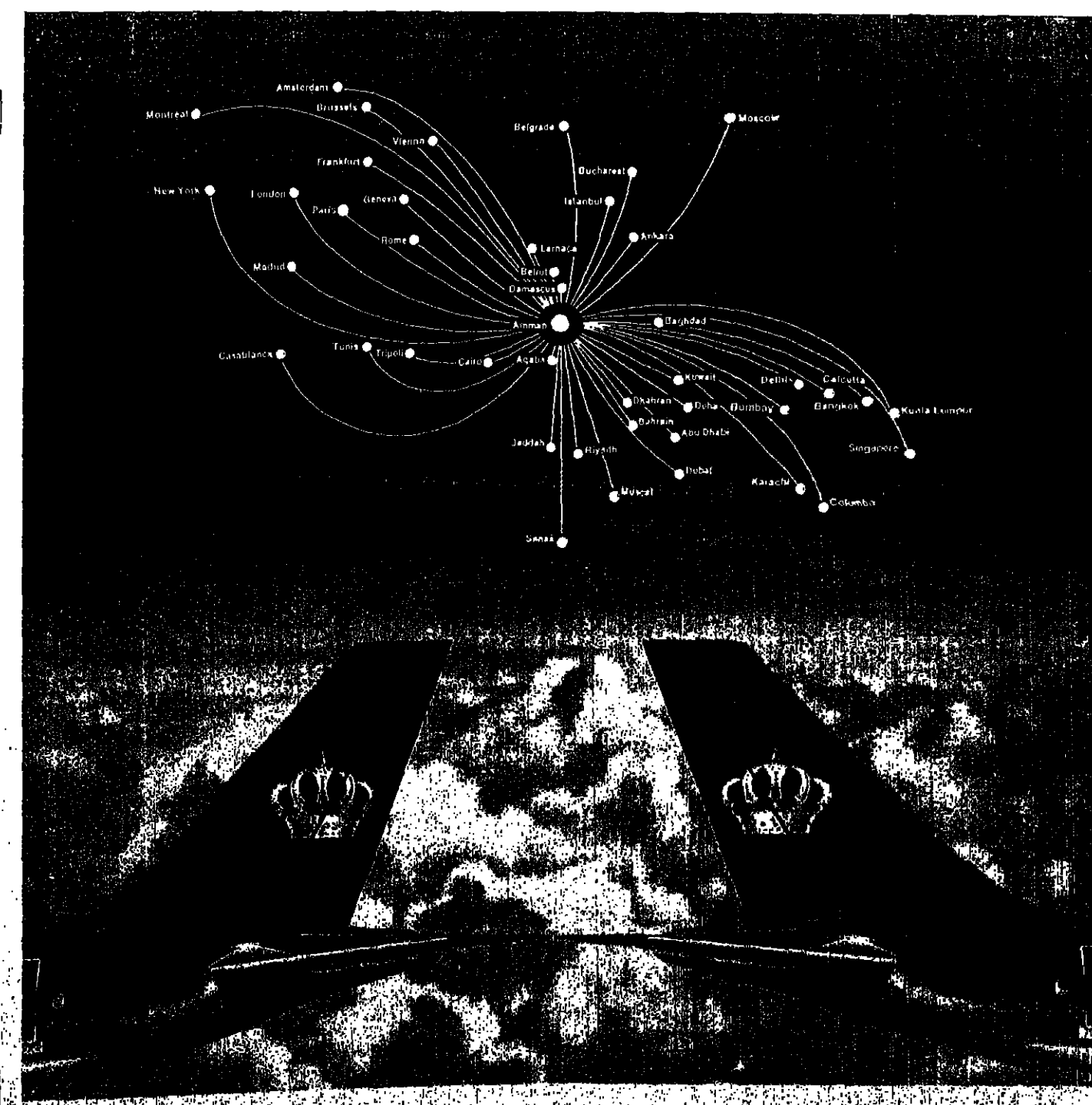
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ROYAL JORDANIAN



Our Say...

Games Washington plays

YITZHAK SHAMIR may be able to make it this week. And he may not. This is the main feature of Israel's guessing game which has been going on for about three months now ever since the coalition government collapsed over the fate of the Baker proposals and the Israeli peace "plan." We need Mr Shamir to succeed, not because of his commitment to peace in the region, nor because he will put Israel back on the track of peace-making. For we know his government will do its best to bury peace efforts and go back to settling Jews in the occupied territories, suppressing the Intifada more aggressively and working to achieve the Zionist dream of a greater Israel. No, we need him to succeed in order to see how the Bush administration will react to Shamir's dangerous mentality and attitude towards peace and reconciliation with Palestinians.

If Shamir forms a government, then the United States will finally have a party to talk to in Israel and if there is an Israeli government in charge, the Americans will have to take a stand on a number of issues like the Jewish immigration, illegal settlements, dialogue with the Palestinians and Palestinian self-determination. This is so because America's policy towards the Middle East has been in a state of limbo ever since Shimon Peres and Shamir parted ways and each sought to form his own cabinet. The Arabs were told to be patient until the Israelis agree on a prime minister who will lead Israel out of its political quagmire and into some kind of a constructive dialogue with the Palestinians.

The Americans even attempted to tone down and manipulate the Arab summit in Baghdad so as not to disturb the delicate birth-giving process to an Israeli government. Now the Bush administration is putting strain on its controversial low-level dialogue with the PLO also to absorb any labour complications that may occur during Shamir's government delivery. If Shamir aborts, then the Arabs are to blame and if he succeeds in forming a radical right-wing government, it is also the Arabs' fault for radicalising the Israelis with their hostile and "nonconstructive" rhetoric and their blatant violation of pledges made not to harm Israel.

Before this sad and vicious circle closed in, the PLO was told to recognise Israel's right to exist, renounce terrorism and join the peace process before the United States could talk to it. When the PLO did precisely that in Algiers, the Israelis became more arrogant and aggressive and threw away all proposals put to them to come to terms with their Palestinian neighbours. Still the Americans did little to deliver peace to the anxious Arabs, the Intifada raged on with more civilian casualties than before and Israel's awkward political machinery jammed putting every one on hold. Meanwhile, the Americans looked the other way as thousands of Jewish immigrants streamed into Israel with the declared intention to settle anywhere in Israel including the disputed "Judea and Samaria."

But the Americans told the Arabs to be patient, their excuse being the absence of an Israeli partner to the peace process. Nothing will change, it is our belief, when this missing partner re-appears. Israel will always be absent from the peace process even with a government in place. The Bush administration knows this for a fact. So what kind of a dubious role is it playing in the region?

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Give a push

To the editor:

ALLOW ME to quote a few paragraphs from the Jewish Chronicle (11 May 1990) published in London, to demonstrate the bitterness felt by the Jews towards the sympathy shown to the Palestinians by the religious authorities in England and elsewhere:

1) "Under Living Stones" auspices the Bishop of Southwark, the Rt. Rev. Ronald Bowly, last week led a delegation of parishioners to Israel. Their itinerary included visits to such religious "shrines" as Deir Yassin (scene of a massacre against Arabs in 1948) and Dheishah refugee camp."

2) "In March 1989, the British Council of Churches sent a delegation to Israel and the occupied territories led by the Bishop of Connor, Northern Ireland, the Rt. Rev. Sam Poyntz. This led to a damning pamphlet: 'Impressions of Intifada' which was condemned universally by Jewish groups most seriously for suggesting a parallel and a symmetry between the sufferings of the Palestinians in the and those of the Jews in the Holocaust."

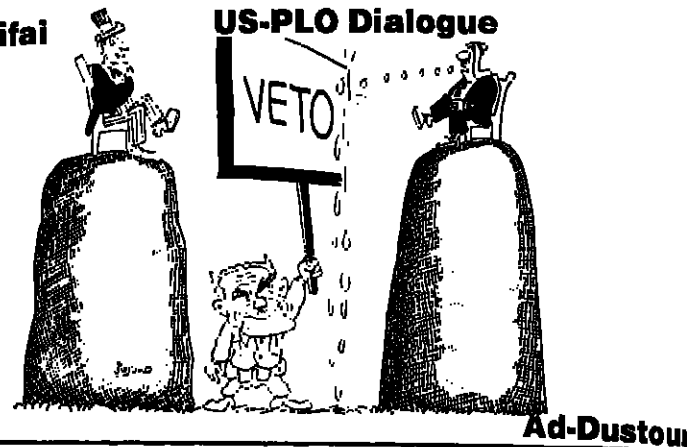
3) "Mass mailing is, in fact, used by most of the anti-Israeli forces. A pamphlet on 'The Palestinian Situation' has been sent from Geneva to every local branch of the Young Men Christian Association (YMCA) in the world. And a particularly stanted article 'Outlook Palestine' which appeared in the February edition of the Church Missionary Society, (CMS) magazine was sent to every missionary and ex-missionary in the Episcopalian Church."

"Outlook Palestine, four-page pull-out aimed at children, featured a double page colour picture of young Palestinians captioned 'Smiling in the face of the Intifada'. The public opinion in the West is changing, can we give it a push?

George Khoury, Amman.

US-PLO Dialogue

Jalal Rifai



Postscript

by Osama El-Sherif

Facing the facts

THE EVENTS of the past two weeks have been fraught with surprises and I think the series of unexpected events will continue to shock us in the days to come. The emergency Arab summit in Baghdad, the seaborne attack on Israeli beach resorts, the US veto in the UN Security Council and the US-PLO crisis have all sent the so-called Middle East peace process rocking into the unknown. But what is so surprising in all of this?

A frustrated Arab columnist asked in a recent article a wise, but naive question: What does Washington want? I don't think he will get a satisfactory answer in the near future, but I am sure he has made his own deductions — as did many Arabs — from reviewing the track record of US foreign policy in our unsettled region of the world. The only possible conclusion that he and many others would come to is that what Washington is after contradicts by nature every thing the Arabs seek, from a just and lasting peace to the creation of a Palestinian state.

The Arab mind is currently bogged with the size of the "conspiracy" against it. It is simply shocking to discover that you are alone in your fight for what is rightfully yours; that no one cares about what happens to you, however just your cause may be. The Arab mind is also disgusted at the grave failure of Arab diplomatic efforts, the impotence of world forums like the United Nations and its Security Council, the uselessness of international laws and conventions and the futility of dialogue and other diplomatic engagements. Such frustrations are building up deep in the Arab psyche and they are having a cumulative effect. Arab intellectuals are studying recent history: the Iran debacle, the Gulf war, the Camp David peace treaty and the rise of Muslim fundamentalism in the region. The moderates are calling the West's attention to the destabilising factors imbedded in the growth of radicalism in the area. It is difficult to imagine how this part of the world will look like in a decade's time if the current political, social and economic forces are not reconciled soon.

So having said all that, what sort of response do we expect from the centres of power around the world. Europe can only pay us lip service. The Europeans are busy re-arranging their interior, while they continue to do business as usual with all parties. The East is either too remote like China and South East Asian countries or is undergoing tremendous internal changes like the Soviet Union — until recently our only ally in the face of

"imperialism and Zionist conspiracy." The United States, it now appears has no will of its own when it comes to the Middle East, since it involves its so-called sacred security. The outcome of the above combination is world apathy where the Arab cause is concerned. In fact the whole miserable history of the usurpation of Palestine is a mixture of silent conspiracies and outspoken hostilities.

But this is not all. There is an additional factor that we, the Arabs, have to consider. It is the Arabs themselves. There is this eternal issue of Arab unity and disunity that is handed down from one defeated generation to another. All honest attempts to forge a united Arab front before external threats have failed for one reason or another and led to additional frustrations and failures. No two would disagree that Arab unity is the magic medicine which the ailing Arab body needs to heal itself with, but the very same couple would argue for eternity on how to approach and launch such a unity. While some may consider the Yemeni case as an exception, most agree it should be an example. Others prefer to wait and see if the Yemen will survive the straining tests to come.

One could also conclude that ever since the United States entrenched itself as the most powerful player in the Middle East political game, the Arabs have been on a losing streak. The rise of fundamentalism and radicalism is a direct reaction to continued US bias and political aggressions, the disastrous effects of the Soviet Jewish influx into the occupied territory is but a result of a wicked American ploy to displace the Palestinians and appease America's Zionists.

So now what? Do we expect the Americans to change and open their eyes? Certainly not. Do we see an indication of a serious European intervention to stop American and Israeli crimes in this region? Very unlikely. Do we believe for a single minute that the Soviet Union will put its weight behind us and halt the flow of Jewish immigrants? We don't believe it will.

If these are solid facts, then what do we expect from the next Israeli government. A lot. The Arabs, united or not, must come to terms with these solid facts and begin to act accordingly. The spirit of the Baghdad summit has meant something to all of us. It must not be allowed to die. The real question is not what Washington or the rest of the world wants. This much we know. The real question is what do we want and are we willing to put forward the sacrifices to get it?

Salient features in Israeli politics today

By Dr As'ad Abdul Rahman

THE RECENT ministerial impasse in Israel has undoubtedly pushed into the limelight the chronic political crisis that both Israel and the Arabs are currently facing. The general elections of 1984 in Israel unveiled the severe limitations and shortcomings of the Israeli electoral law. The current deadlock in Israel is attributed, if partially, to the limitations inherent in its electoral system. So frustrated and disgruntled were the Israelis lately that they took to the streets by the tens of thousands demanding a drastic reconsideration of the whole system that gives undue weight to small, ultra-orthodox religious parties.

Also, the manner in which Arabs reacted to Israel's current crisis revealed beyond any doubt that they themselves are deeply engulfed in a dilemma of their own regarding Israel's political crisis. Regrettably, Arab regimes and political groups played no

culties, a political crisis began to emerge. Irreconcilable views between the two factions forming Israel's coalition government and their repeated failure to concur regarding major issues, have been a clear indication of the extent of alienation between the two parties.

The inevitable downfall of the Israeli government came when Labour members of the Knesset withdrew their vote of confidence. The deadlock persisted when Peres failed to form a new cabinet with a narrow Labour majority. Shamir is currently involved in tough haggling with the ultra orthodox religious parties without whose consent and co-operation he is destined to fail too. In this context, and as a result of the interplay of all three factors mentioned earlier (the Intifada, the Arab/Palestinian Peace Plan, and detente) and their immense impact, Israel is likely to be governed by political instability. This state of affairs is

change in political views and beliefs.

Political schism



The third salient feature in Israel's political life stems from schism in political views. Although each small party will endeavor to preserve its own distinctive traits, a great and decisive schism will eventually create two corresponding camps. The first is apt to adopt the unilateral, "puritan" Israeli political view, while the second camp is likely to associate itself more and more with the official Israeli-American view.

The first camp, loyal to the teachings of Vladimir Jabotinsky and Menachem Begin, calls for the annexation of the Occupied Territories, and the realisation of their dream of a Biblical Israel, irrespective of the attitudes and

reactions of other powers traditionally loyal to Israel. The other major camp — the sincere disciples of Chaim Weizman and Yitzhak Alon — calls for an interim agreement with the Arabs based on "complete peace" in exchange for some territory. The military, economic and political bilateral arrangements which this camp insists on will render any such settlement devoid of actual meaning. The anti-Zionists and leftist powers in Israel, in the midst of the all-

the first salient feature in Israel's contemporary politics.

State of polarisation

The second political feature in today's Israel is a continuing, rather intensifying state of polarisation. Hesitant and undetermined political groups will be forced to align themselves with one or with the other major party. Division and changing allegiances will continue until two major political groups or camps clearly emerge. The first would be a conglomerate of loosely-knit, small political parties and splinter groups have in common fascist, racist and aggressive tendencies. With the Likud Party forming its backbone, this conglomerate will include such parties as Molaidet (Home-land), Tsomit (Renewal), Haliya (Renaissance), Shass (The Movement of Oriental Jews), Mifdal (The National Religious Party) and Hadelgel ha Torah (The Banner of the Torah).

On the other hand, the second Israeli large political camp would be a heterogeneous and flabby combination of loose political parties — big and small — lacking concrete political programmes and common views. In addition to the Mifdal bloc, this combination would include Ratts (The Right of the Citizen Movement), Chinol (Change), Mapam, Agodat Israel, and Arab-dominated parties with a leftist tinge. A lax prerequisite of allegiance will encourage transference from one camp to another. Judging from past experience, changing political loyalties in Israel is not uncommon, and is often done for personal, opportunistic reasons rather than for a genuine

Economic woes

The fourth salient features in Israel's contemporary politics stems from the socio-economic conditions currently prevailing in Israel. Nothing affects Israel's body politics and drags it strongly towards more intransigence and maximalism more than the factors closely associated with Israel's chronic economic and social woes. The rise to power of the world's most notorious and belligerent regimes and/or oligarchies has often been associated with worsening economics, high rates of unemployment and galloping inflation. In this regard, Israel is no exception. The absence of a comprehensive correctional economic policy and the failure of the successive governments to stem its underlying causes, will eventually drive Israel further to the right. Socially speaking, Israel's society is divided into a Sphardim majority of "Eastern Jews" (which constitutes the Likud's electoral base), and a relative minority of Western Jews, who are traditionally associated with the Labour Party. Moreover, the Jewish society is divided between laic Jews who are politically "moderate," and the religious Jews who advocate political extremism. Unless decisive developments change these divisions, the Israeli society is steadily, though slowly, heading towards more and more religious and racist fanaticism.

VIEW POINT BY YACOB JABER

No tears are shed

ABU IYAD, the second man in the Palestinian Fatah Movement, said this week that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) will shed no tears if the United States stopped its dialogue with the PLO.

Indeed, why should any tears be shed on a dialogue that was supposed to develop and expand but instead remained deadlocked. When the dialogue started in Tunis between the US ambassador and junior PLO members, it was preceded by major concessions on the part of the PLO. The Palestinian President Yasser Arafat declared the PLO's unequivocal acceptance of Security Council resolution 242 as the basis of a peace settlement in the Middle East. He also renounced terrorism. By accepting resolution 242, Arafat implicitly recognised Israel's right to exist. In short, he fulfilled all the terms laid out by the US administration for the PLO's participation in the peace process.

Yet the United States did not allow the PLO to be directly involved in the peace talks. It simply opened a dialogue with the Palestinians at a low level. It was hoped that with the PLO's acceptance of all US terms, Washington would allow the organisation to become a full partner in the peace process through developing and expanding the dialogue and raising its level.

But the dialogue continued at the same ambassadorial level and did not tackle at any stage the crux of the problem or ways of resolving the Palestinian question.

And while the dialogue went on at times, Washington maintained its denial of any key role for the PLO in the Middle East peace process. Even James Baker's plan for a Palestinian-Israeli dialogue in Cairo did not directly involve the PLO but what has been called as Palestinian representatives from the occupied Arab territories and from amongst the deportees.

The United States twice denied President Arafat an entry visa to address the UN General Assembly and the Security Council, thus demonstrating its persistent rejection of treating him as the key Palestinian leader entrusted by his people to conclude peace.

The United States is now threatening to stop the dialogue with the PLO following the abortive Palestinian naval attack on the Israeli coast. If the United States succumbs to Israeli pressure and stops the dialogue, it will close the sole channel of communications with the true representatives of the Palestinian people.

But if this happens, no tears should be shed. For it is better for such dialogue to be stopped if it is to be maintained at the same level without being expanded to a ministerial level with the United States ultimately recognising the PLO as a full partner in the peace process.

The Star

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Naval raid threatens US-PLO dialogue

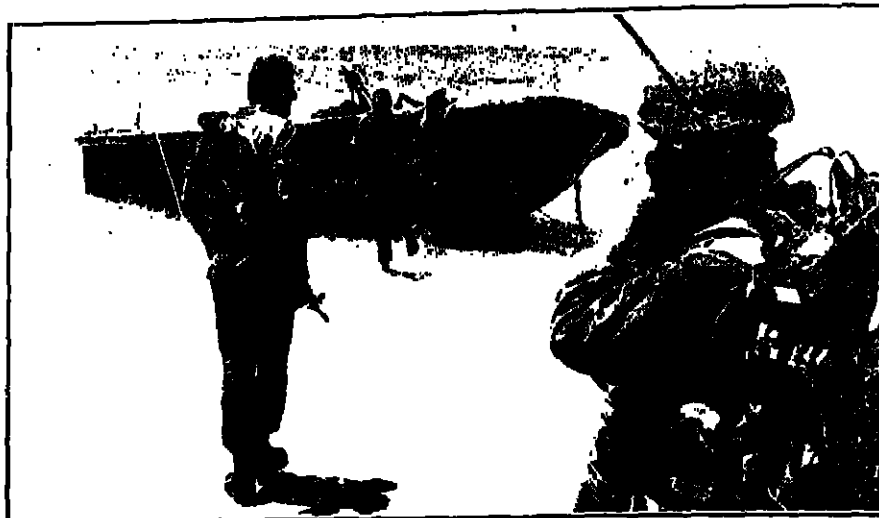
Amman (Star)—Last Wednesday's naval attack by two groups of 7 Palestinian guerrillas each on board two speed near Ashdod has threatened the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) dialogue with the United States. Israel whose forces foiled the attack killing at least four and arresting 12 of the attackers claimed the raid was a violation of the PLO's pledge to renounce terrorism, a pre-condition for the PLO-US dialogue which began last year.

Responsibility for the naval operation was claimed by the Palestine Liberation Front (PLF) headed by PLO Executive Committee member Mohammed Abbas (Abul Abbas). Palestinian sources said the aim of the operation was to launch an attack against an officers beach resort.

The PLO refused to condemn the attack or oblige an American request that Mr Yasser Arafat expel Abul Abbas. A week after the attack, which Israel said originated from Libya via the Egyptian harbour of Port Said, the fate of the dialogue was unclear, but Abu Iyad, Arafat's deputy in Fatah Movement, said that "no tears will be shed" if the United States decided to discontinue the dialogue.

US President George Bush was "outraged," according to White House sources at the attempted infiltration. Bassam Abu Sharif, Arafat's advisor accused the United States of seeking excuses to break off the dialogue. But he added that the PLO was not thinking of terminating its dialogue with the United States at the present time.

British Foreign Secretary Mr Douglas Hurd, who was in Amman last week, said the Middle East peace process can only be impeded by events "such as the seaborne raid on Israel." He said in a speech before members of the Jordan-British Society such acts of violence by any of the parties is a blow to peace.



Israeli troops inspect one of the boats (top) and arms left by last Wednesday's attackers

1990s to be "Decade of The Desert"

BOSTON (USA) — In all the discussion of the environment, too often hysteria and misinformation replace fact. November of last year, in Trieste, Italy, scientists from more than 20 countries met at a conference sponsored by the Third World Academy of Sciences and pledged to work together throughout the 1990s in a co-operative effort to expand our understanding of one of the least-studied regions of the planet — the world's drylands.

The participants in the conference on deserts and other drylands agreed that governments According to El Baz, there has been little information — but much misinformation — about dryland science, even though

drylands make up nearly one-third of the Earth's surface and about one billion people live in the arid and semi-arid areas of the world. As a result, governments and international aid organisations have pursued policies over the past two decades that in many instances have actually brought about more harm to the environment and people living in drylands than would have occurred otherwise.

For example, in the belief that grazing patterns of herds kept by nomadic people can strip ground bare, leading to "desertification," governments and agencies have attempted to settle nomads in urban areas, disrupting centuries-old living patterns. In fact, nomads tend to be highly skilled at

keeping their herds on the move, preventing overgrazing while utilising the scarce resources in large expanses of land.

In some areas, wells were drilled and new crops introduced without adequately assessing the area's ability to handle the new demand for groundwater. In other cases, faulty data have been used to determine the apparent spread of desert regions. Natural processes, such as the movement of huge sand dunes or the coming and going of cyclical droughts, have been ascribed to actions of man. By the same token, some planners have held out the hope that some of these inevitable processes can somehow be controlled.

"There is much that we can do, and much that we can't," said El Baz. "As a result of the 'Decade of the Desert,' we hope that government leaders and others will appreciate the difference."

and international aid organisations must gain a better understanding of environmental issues, particularly in arid and semi-arid regions, or face economic, social and ecological crisis in the near future.

According to Dr Farouk El Baz, director of the Boston University Center for Remote Sensing, who served as director of the conference, the 10-year effort will be known as "the Decade of the Desert" and will involve a series of independent

and co-ordinated research and training projects and the development of a world-wide network for the exchange of scientific data.

As a first step, the Third World Academy of Sciences has initiated an International Center for Dryland Research, which will be based in the Sudan, with El Baz serving as chairman of its advisory board.

TURKISH FILM WEEK

A Turkish Film Week is organised between 9 and 14 June 1990 at the Royal Cultural Center in Amman. Entrance is free of charge and tickets are available at the box-office of the RCC. The programme is as follows:

- 9 June 1990/Saturday
Hunting Time (feature film)
- 10 June 1990/Sunday
Hurmuz with Seven Husband (feature film)
- 11 June 1990/Monday
Wife as Gramophone (feature film)
- 12 June 1990/Tuesday
Any Other Woman (feature film)
- 13 June 1990/Wednesday
Art of Marbling—Feast of Colours (Documentary film)
- 14 June 1990/Thursday
The Art of the Anatolian Seljuks (Documentary film)

Insight

Dr. Nabil Al-Sharif

The price

THE ARAB world received with great optimism Soviet President Gorbachev's warning that he was willing to stop issuing exit permits to Jewish emigrants unless Israel was provided assurances that these new comers are not settling in the Israeli occupied territories.

No sooner had Gorbachev hinted at this possibility than Arab newspaper columnists, editorial writers, commentators, official spokesmen and even the Arab League representatives competed in a heated activity in issuing declarations of praise for the "wise president" Gorbachev who resisted Zionist pressure and stood firm in his defence of the rights of the Palestinian people. Some went as far as declaring the end of the Soviet Jewish emigration.

But those Arab commentators must have been stunned when Gorbachev himself was hounded by Zionists in Israel and United States and was reminded by US President Bush that the trade agreement between the US and the USSR was hanging in the balance and that President Bush would not even submit this trade agreement for congressional approval unless the Soviets pass "a free emigration law" — another way of saying that the USSR should not even hint at going back on its resolve to open all gates allowing Jews to settle in Palestine at the expense of the Arab indigenous population.

Gorbachev was under the mistaken impression that he had taken the decision of allowing Jews to emigrate as an experience of free will, and that it was up to him to close the gates whenever he wished. He was painfully reminded, however, that the decision to allow Jews to emigrate was not his, nor was he to put an end to it whenever he chooses. Allowing Jews to emigrate was the "little price" that Gorbachev had to pay in order to secure trade agreements with United States and to put his country on the long track of economic restoration. Going back on this issue means allowing his country to sink deeper and deeper in its economic hardships.

The positive remarks of President Gorbachev will soon be buried and forgotten, and the bitter fact of the Soviet Jewish immigration will continue to haunt us. The only difference will be that Gorbachev will think a hundred times before even hinting at the possibility of stopping the influx of Jewish immigration. Gorbachev must have realised now that this Jewish immigration is the price he has to pay for his bright future for his country. And for him, and his country, the price is little indeed, but for us who care?

UNIFIL: What moral standards?

By Terje Maroy

As a former major with the Norwegian contingent of UNIFIL (in Lebanon), I have struggled for more than two years, without success, to have a number of questions answered. A letter from UN Under-Secretary-General Mr Marrack Goulding leaves me with the impression that the indifference which I encountered in UNIFIL, regarding taking basic human considerations into account, is shared by those ultimately responsible for the UN peace keeping force.

Since internal conflict with various authorities has got me nowhere, I have decided to come out into the open and present the facts, as I see them, to the Security Council, and to the states and guerrilla groups closely concerned with problems of the Middle East. It is hoped that those to whom this letter is addressed will take the necessary initiative to set a standard for UN operations, when the UN fails to take the initiative itself.

Is UNIFIL a rotten apple?

Most Norwegians who serve with UNIFIL have similar backgrounds to my own; reservists normally engaged in industrial or business life. During my time in Lebanon, we agreed that the leadership had so many shortcomings — involving excessive bureaucracy, ineffectiveness, contempt for other human beings and even downright corruption — that it was surprising the UN had done nothing about it. After all, lack of effective leadership undermines the values and objectives essential to the success of the UN. It also undermines the will and morale of the serving troops.

The United Nations gave Mr Goulding responsibility for such matters. If he did his job well, all would be fine. But, if he lacks an overall view, his ability to evaluate the situation must be seriously diminished. Even at the very top, leaders must be held responsible for inadequacies further down the line.

All who serve with the UN are regarded as equals, yet we discovered some UN officers stealing soldiers' rations and selling them on the local black market. Some of these soldiers were actually shown to be suffering from starvation. In the end the Amal militia insisted that UNIFIL put a stop to these activities.

The ILO, an organisation within the UN, makes great efforts throughout the world to uphold the rights of working people. If, however, the UN itself fails to respect the needs of its own employees, the credibility of the ILO must be seriously diminished.

A considerable proportion of the UN peace keeping force in Lebanon is being paid a pitiful \$10 a week, for up to 80 hours of duty. Between serving men of the same rank, doing the same job, there are differences in pay of more than 5000%.

In situations other than one as isolated with the UN, this would be considered pure slavery. It was so depressing that some colleagues, out of pride, declined from taking leave with the rest

of us, for fear of becoming financial burdens. An ice cream would cost them a day's pay, a dinner a week's hard work in one of the world's toughest war zones. Even the simple Leave Centre, especially created for UN troops, costing only \$5 a day, plus food, was an unaffordable luxury for these people.

Lebanon is full of cultural relics from a history going back thousands of years. Poverty stricken natives, faced with the realities of war, participate in illegal excavations to earn a little money for their families. Officers high up in the system exploit these people, paying them a pittance for irreplaceable cultural artefacts, which can be disposed of later in the West at a vast profit.

RWA was forbidden, simply on the grounds that it would be regarded as a breach of neutrality if we were seen in the company of people who were giving the Palestinians humanitarian aid. Nevertheless, we were free at all times to participate in Israeli festivities, private and public.

The case of William Higgins

I came to know William Higgins as a considerate and highly competent officer who expressed open affection for the Lebanese people, and respectful consideration for the men he commanded. He was also a man of principle. He came to Lebanon in peace and friendship, and consequently refused to bear arms in self defence, although I often urged

during the night, a great number of UN positions are left unguarded, so that anyone can pass through. Armed groups can thus move freely from the Litani river in the north to the Security Zone in the south. This leads to armed conflict night after night, as well as to the build up of weapons arsenals.

An important consideration, nevertheless, is that the chaos within UNIFIL, together with its lack of stance and consistency, is a threat to the safety of each member of the peace keeping force. These, after all, are the reasons UN positions are under fire, mainly from the Israeli/SLA controlled area, for more than 300 days a year.

UNIFIL's attitudes to international law

Here I will take my own case as illustration.

After one month's service in UNIFIL HQ I sought permission to report to the UN serious violations of human rights, which I both witnessed and heard about during my first weekend leaves in Gaza. This was refused point blank by UNIFIL. Israeli war violations were not to be reported.

After two month's struggle to have this decision reversed, I threatened to go to the press. I was thereupon repatriated and immediately discharged for trying to bring war crimes to the attention of the UN.

Mr Goulding in his letter which was a reply to a recent request from the Norwegian authorities to have clarified the reporting routines applicable to peace keeping personnel, writes that the question is "deemed not relevant," which reveals a remarkable bureaucratic arrogance towards a main contributor to the UN peace keeping forces. Surely it is not for Mr Goulding, but for the Norwegian authorities to decide what questions are relevant. For two years now the UN force has systematically refused to supply information as to how personnel should come to terms with such a decisive question. In October and November 1988, the political advisor to UNIFIL maintained there were no routines at all in UNIFIL for reporting such incidents. Infringements occur in all armed combat, and peace keeping personnel encounter them regularly. They need directives so they can take appropriate action on the spot. It is hardly reassuring to realise that the ultimate authority in the force is locking these directives away in his desk drawer, dismissing them to outsiders as irrelevant.

To quote him further: "Major Maroy was in Gaza while on leave and had no official duties or responsibilities there." This interpretation of the situation is characteristic of the type of reaction encountered throughout this case.

It is really the opinion of the UN that one can only write about incidents one has experienced on duty?

I contend and assert that all in-

fringements should be reported, in the spirit of the Geneva Convention, as soon as one becomes aware of them, regardless of external conditions. Such reporting would discourage the occurrence of war crimes. Reporting would place stronger pressure on groups and states to impose greater self-discipline on individuals and detachments.

Mr Goulding also claims that my discharge from UN service resulted from articles I had published in the Norwegian press. This allegation, which circulated during my case, could not be upheld; a fact confirmed by UNIFIL's witness. This allegation of the allegation I consider injurious.

I was not sentenced for having written, but for having said that I intended to write at some future date. Admittedly, I had already written three minor articles, based on gross infringements in Gaza before the Intifada, but these were so discreetly phrased that no reader could have suspected I was a member of the UN force. During the case it was also clearly decided that these articles contained no breach of my commitment to secrecy.

UNIFIL's representative maintained it was impossible to report on events to which one had not been witness. Surely there must be a way of reporting events that seem fairly certain to have occurred? In a war zone, infringements are most likely to occur when the guilty party can be assured that no independent witnesses are present. I would remind you, however, that the My Lai massacre in Vietnam was investigated and condemned after admitting the evidence of a person who was not there while the massacre was taking place.

The most depressing point in my whole case was when UNIFIL's representative and the authorities agreed that reporting is, in fact, unnecessary. They merely assume that someone else will take the responsibility. This attitude completely negates the personal responsibility each of us have to uphold human rights.

To keep quiet about infringements is, in my opinion, to condone them. I joined UNIFIL in the service of peace, not to participate in profiting, contempt for fellow human beings and criminal actions. That attitude of mine remains firm, even although the Norwegian authorities expressed a fear, at the time of my discharge, that I might be liquidated by the Israelis. It is surely the responsibility of the UN to put such matters right, so that members of the peace keeping force can avoid exposing themselves as individuals in such matters.

After 12 years of UNIFIL, it must be time for review and evaluation. Without continuous analysis of what is happening within UNIFIL, at any given time, there can be no progress. I therefore appeal to the Security Council to take an unbiased look at the conditions under which UNIFIL troops are operating. In this way, professional, moral and legal standards can be established, to which both the UN force and its unequal partners must adhere, if the world is to continue paying for the services of UNIFIL.

THE STAR 15

ANNOUNCEMENT

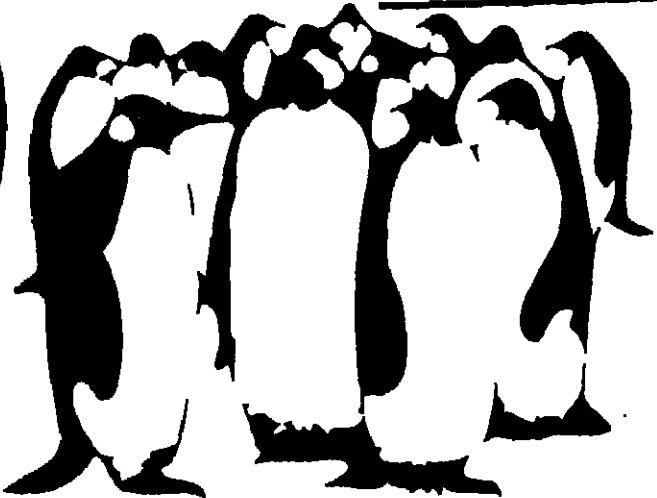
The Spanish Embassy in Amman has a vacancy with the following characteristics:

1. Post: Office employee and driver.
2. Salary: As assigned by the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
3. Conditions of work: As by the Jordanian Legislation.
4. Requirements:
 - Experience in similar tasks and being in possession of valid driving licence.
 - Experience in following-up procedures before official departments and attendance to the public.
 - Knowledge of Arabic and English languages.
 - Merit: Knowledge of Spanish language.

5. Proof of knowledge of languages: Interview and written test.

Candidates are invited to apply in writing with a C.V. and a recent photograph addressed to the Spanish Embassy, P.O. Box: 454, within two weeks from the date of today.

AROUND TOWN



Her Majesty Queen Noor opened Saturday a Jordanian-Chinese cultural week at the Royal Cultural Centre (RCC), which was organised jointly by the Ministry of Culture and the People's Republic of China embassy in Amman.

The Queen opened a plastic arts exhibition by Jordanian and Chinese artists, which included paintings, ceramics and embroidery.

Queen Noor met members of the Jordanian and Chinese folk troupes participating in the week-long activities, which included a seminar on Jordanian-Chinese relations and lectures on the subject delivered by a number of figures including Minister of Culture Dr Khaled Al Karaki, President of the Jordan China Friendship Society, Dr Eid Al Dhyani, Mr Kamal Al Hmoud, former Jordanian ambassador to Peking and China's ambassador to Jordan.



The King Hussein Scholarship is awarded annually to a Jordanian citizen for outstanding academic and personal promise and achievement, by Bellerby's Educational Services Limited in the UK in recognition of the excellent relationship which has

developed over many years between Jordan and Bellerby's in England. The photograph shows recent scholarship holders Samer Bagaeen, Reem Kayyali and Abdul Hakam Al Khalid receiving their King Hussein of Jordan Scholarship certificates

from the vice chancellor of the University of Buckingham and the Mayor of Hove, Councillor Jim Buttmer.

The recipient of the scholarship (valued at £6500 per year) will have all tuition, books and examination entries provided free of charge for a minimum of one academic year. The value of each scholarship will be the equivalent of the full tuition fees for a course of three 'A' level subjects, together with any supplementary lessons that may be required. Each scholarship is tenable for not less than one academic year, beginning with the Induction Course which commences in Hove on 11 September 1990.

A talk and informal interviews giving more detail about the scholarship was given by the principal, Mr Robin Bellerby at the British Council, Jabal Amman on Wednesday, 30 May.

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The invitation

I WAS invited to dinner a couple of days ago by an old friend of mine. I haven't seen or heard from him for at least five years and then out of the blue his secretary phones me up and tells me that he is having a dinner banquet and would I like to join him. I paused and then accepted, but later I wondered why I did this. Even before we lost touch our friendship was cooling up gradually before it suddenly and abruptly ended. I was out of the country while he was making a name and a fortune for himself.

The same day his secretary called I received an official invitation card from my friend. It was engraved in gold letters, neat and written in English. The occasion was to take place in two days which gave me time to think. "Why in the name of God did he invite me?" I kept asking myself. Obviously the man is playing host to other big shots like him; businessmen, politicians, diplomats... etc, so where do I fit in?

I remembered how we used to sit in summer evenings under the old apricot tree in front of my house cooling off and drinking iced lemonade. I knew him for many years when we worked together at a government office as clerks. He was extremely ambitious. He also was smart and taught himself many things just by watching people. I used to like him and he trusted me. Sitting for hours we used to talk about everything but most of all about ourselves. He knew what he wanted out of life; I still don't. He wanted to climb up the ladder without looking back and he knew that he will have to make many sacrifices if he was to get there.

We kept in touch for sometime even after he was transferred to another department where his "abilities" were put to better use. I stayed put for another year and then left the country to work in the Gulf. It was then that we parted and walked our separate ways. I never heard of him again until this week's odd dinner invitation. I wondered how he managed to find me for after returning to the country I opened a small bookshop — after pulling down that old apricot tree — in front of my house and was living a quiet life.

As I reviewed with my mind's eye that brief history of our rapport, I became uneasy about the dinner invitation. I knew that I will have to delve into a world I know very little about. I admit, I am a simple man whose ambitions are limited to reading, traveling when I can afford it and having long walks with my school friends and childhood pals. But this invitation was going to disturb that delicate balance in my life. It will probably confuse me as I see my friend not as that simple clerk with unhampered ambitions, but as a businessman who talks and acts big.

The day of the event came and at noon I picked up the phone and dialed a number. Someone answered, it was him. I hesitated for a few seconds and then saluted him. He kept asking me about the old apricot tree and the hot June evenings and the long chats. But he was not the same man I knew. His tone of voice was different, serious, cold and uneasy. I apologised for not being able to make it to his dinner banquet. He said nothing for a few moments and then cleared his throat and said: "I think I understand your reasons. We've all changed you know."

That evening I had a *falafel* sandwich and sat in the veranda reading a book. It was so quiet, but I loved it.

Ahmad Madi

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7 JUNE 1990

John & Yoko: ...Ten years after the horrible "thing"..

By Glenn Plaskin

SHE SITS alone.

"The widows of the world," she whispers, "they understand this"—understand the mournful lament of "Ocean Child," Yoko, a spirit filled with poetry.

"Sleepless night/the moon is bright," she pens into her writing book. "Woke up this morning/ Blues around my head/ No need to ask the reason why..."

No need. Perched at the window of her fortress, the venerable Dakota, Manhattan's oldest apartment building, scene of the horrible "thing" nearly 10 years ago, Yoko Ono stares below at Strawberry Fields.

The teardrop-shaped garden, an echo of John Lennon's childhood days in Liverpool, nestles inside Central park, winding paths and wildflowers maintained in perpetuity by the widow. "After John died," she says, "some days, it just wasn't that important for me to go on." But there still was Sean, the son she bore at 42, just five years old when John Lennon died on 8 December, 1980.

And so she has. Sean, now 14 and tucked away in a Swiss school, already is testing his wings in a recording studio; Yoko is jetting from London to Tokyo to Copenhagen, to Venice and Oslo and Milan and Moscow, overseeing retrospectives of 150 major works created in her avant-garde heyday; and she is supervising the elaborate celebration of John Lennon's 50th birthday year, a celebration kicked off 5 May in Liverpool, to be followed by events in Tokyo, Moscow and the United States.

And so, Yoko Ono, the artist, the singer, the composer of 150 songs, the widow, is doing just fine. "It's not a bad time in my life," she says, gently stroking her three Persian cats—Sascha, Mishu and Churro. Still, the world never lets her forget. Still she is defiled by many as the wicked sorceress who wrecked the Beatles; by others, as a crass opportunist who used Lennon's fame to promote her own recording career. Others see her as the saviour of a man who was desperately in need of a mother and stable home. She says they're wrong, too.

No matter, Yoko Ono can take care of herself. A shrewdly capable executor of a sprawling empire estimated to be worth between \$500 million and \$1 billion, she oversees with care the licensing and marketing of records, copyrights, artworks and souvenirs, and she is supported in all this by Sam Havadtoy, a 38-year-old interior designer, her constant companion since 1981.

Aloft this day in "Sky," the all-white living room so named by

the Lennons when they founded their whimsical "Newtopian Embassy" in the Dakota, Yoko Ono sits peacefully, bathed in white.

"That's my favourite colour," she smiles, compact in an "Imagine" sweatshirt, the figure and face that of a young girl.

In an exclusive interview, her first in five years, Yoko Ono chain-smokes her way through musings on widowhood, John Lennon's "lost weekend," sex, drugs, reincarnation, and the keys to survival.

You would have been married 21 years; you're consumed with John Lennon's 50th birthday year; and he's been gone 10 years. A bitter-sweet time.

A landmark time—a strange time for me. My gallery show in London last year fell on Earth Day—and I felt so moved because it was also our wedding anniversary.

More personally, what did you love most about him?

His tenderness, his affectionate nature. He was also a person who tried to be honest with himself, and he really worked on it. When fans see his life, maybe they see that anything's possible.

You're usually seen around town in your dark glasses, one begins to wonder if you're an eternally somber woman.

Well, I have that side, I started putting on the

Porsche glasses after John's death and they made me feel very safe. But I'm not hiding anything.

(Sam Havadtoy walks into the room.)

How is Sean?

So sweet—and strong. We're talking about a child who went through sheer hell. I never wanted him to go into the music field, hate to see him compared to his father, but he wants to do it, and I'm not going to stop him.

Jacqueline Kennedy wore a blood-splattered suit back to the White House, because she wanted people to see what had been done to John Kennedy; and the year after your husband's death, you brought out "Season of Glass," with an album cover that displayed John's eyeglasses with dried blood smeared on them.

No, it's not a very strong picture. What I saw was stronger—John lying on the cement with much more blood around him. The photograph is a very mild expression of what I saw.

Did John believe he would lead a long life?

Perhaps he had some sense that he might not. But we always said that when we were 80, we'd be sitting together on rocking chairs sending out postcards. John always used to talk like that.

In "Season of Glass," you wrote, "Goodbye, sadness... I don't need you anymore/I wet my pillow every night/But now I saw the light..." What was the light of your healing?

What healing? That's another thing most people don't know, but the widows of the world will know. Losing a husband is something you can't shake. It's not just a feeling of missing him. It's something more that could never heal. His loss will always stay.

Since 1981, Sam Havadtoy has been your companion; has he also been a father figure to Sean?

Havadtoy: I help him when I can. We're friends, and I love him. But how do you adjust to losing your father?

Yoko: Sam carries a lot of it. Sean is not a person who openly shares his feelings. We're talking about a child who has survived incredible loss and the threat of another loss, and betrayals as well. So he's very self-protective.

There are reports you and Sam are secretly married.

Yoko: I am not married.

Havadtoy: That's a state of mind. We're happy, we're living together, boyfriend and girlfriend, yes.

And does the 19-year age difference make any difference?

Havadtoy: Not to me. But every time a woman has a man who's younger, the whispers start. It's ridiculous. Why can't a powerful woman have a relationship with a younger man?

In a recent article, you were both painted as crass opportunists, stamping out John Lennon's name—mugs, tote bags, stationery, dinner plates, and kinetic neo wall sculptures. What of this?

Havadtoy: Nobody is asking that question about Marilyn Monroe's estate or about the Graceland tours and the 1,500 licenses out on Elvis Presley. We have four licenses: T-shirts, posters, calendars, greeting cards. There are no rules for dealing with the memory of a rock 'n' roll hero who was murdered.

By the way, with an estate valued at between \$500 million and \$1 billion, what does the



John and Yoko in their rebellious years

money mean?

Yoko: I don't think I have a billion dollars. (Laughter) But why is the press always talking about Yoko as a rich widow? Why the label? Rich widow. It's an insult.

Agreed: No matter what Yoko does, she's frequently the victim of a bad press. Any idea why?

Havadtoy: After John's death, newspapers wrote that Yoko was this selfish person hoarding John's memory, controlling it, not willing to share it with his fans. So after two years, she puts out 200 hours of film footage and a record and they say she's exploiting John's memory. She can't win.

Why not?

Havadtoy: Racism. If she were blond-haired and blue-eyed, nobody would have blamed her for breaking up the Beatles. They were the darlings of the universe; she was an outsider, an Oriental, an avant-garde artist—easy to pick on. When John married Yoko, the British press wrote: "At least he will have clean laundry." And it's still happening. America is infatuated with Japan-bashing.

According to the author of "The Lives of John Lennon," Albert Goldman, you threw yourself at the married pop singer like a Mack truck, trampling into recording sessions, you name it. Have you read the book?

It's so heartbreaking—very difficult to read. A friend read some of it to me and there were 20 lies on just one page. I was the Dragon Lady and John was this incredibly weak man on drugs who was not in his right mind. None of it is true. All myth.

So when you first met him... What I saw was a very sweet person, extremely handsome, and I thought to myself it would be nice if I could have an affair with someone like that.

Is it true you literally orchestrated your husband's well-known liaison with a former employee, May Pang?

I didn't orchestrate it. John and I were becoming an extremely conservative couple. By that I mean both of us stood for freedom and individuality and we were against hypocritical relationships. When ours needed some freedom and expansion of spirit, I told him it was all right to pursue his freedom. "Go to LA and have fun." That's what I said.

John called it his "lost weekend," which lasted 18 months.

But didn't you feel jealous over his adventures with other women?

Well, I thought it was crazy. The world was calling me a very possessive woman, having a hold on him, never letting him go. I asked myself: Are we together because we really want to be, or because of some insecurity. John was experimenting in many ways.

Including with a variety of drugs.

The Beatles were joiners, not starters, and in the '60s drugs were looked upon differently—as important experiments, so people could free their minds. You didn't have to be extremely sad or unhappy to take drugs. John felt it was to celebrate life, like Woodstock—and it was recreational. But the recreation became an addiction.

Were you addicted to heroin?

Yes. After the lost weekend, we both went on a juice fast for 40 days in 1975, just drinking fruit juice, and we cleaned ourselves. John had incredible will and once he decided to do something, he did it. Those 40 days were very hard, but we were totally clean.

You rarely discuss your daughter, Kyoko, who was literally kidnapped by your second husband after you divorced him. Over the years you tried very hard to find her. What happened?

She's 26 now, going on 27. I haven't seen her for about 20 years. It's a typical case of a man who's in love with a child, who doesn't want to share her with a new man. But from what I know, he did a very good job raising her. I spoke with her in 1979 on the phone, and she sounded very sweet and intelligent.

With so many sadnesses in your life, how have you survived?

Nobody's life is a bed of roses. We all have crosses to bear and we all just do our best. I would never claim to have the worst situation. There are many widows, and many people dying of AIDS, many people killed in Lebanon, people starving all over the planet. So we have to count our lucky stars.

THE STAR 17



● HRH Crown Prince Hassan paid a visit on Monday to the Second Jordan Industrial Exhibition in Irbid. The exhibition was organised by the chambers of industry in Amman and Irbid and Yarmouk University. The Prince was accompanied on his visit by Minister of Trade and Industry Dr Zaid Fariz, Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Mr Thabit Al Taher and Minister of Tourism Mr Abdel Karim Al Kabritli.

● The Jordanian national taekwondo team surpassed all expectation by winning the prestigious 3rd place in the 9th Asian taekwondo championship held in Taipei this week. One gold and six bronze medals were won by Jordan's seven-member team representing all weight categories. The Gold medal went to Tawfeeq Nuwaiser (83 + category) and the six bronzes went to Hussein Telli, Yousef Abu Zaid, Ammar Fahed, Tareq Nawwaf, Tareq Al Lababidi and Nabeel Halawani.

● The Epson Bridge Contest organising committee will hold its fifth annual worldwide bridge contest in almost 100 country simultaneously on Friday 8 May. About 100,000 players around the world will participate in this international tournament. Two heats will take place in

Amman, both at the Jordan Inter-Continental Hotel at 3:30 in the afternoon.

Jordan Bridge Association (JBA) will organise the local heats under the supervision of the International Epsom Committee.

Mr Arafat Al Saheb will direct the events and report the results and technical information to the committee headquarters in Paris.

Members and guests are invited to this interesting contest where players from around the world will play the same hands which have already been selected from famous tournaments by super star Omar Sharif.

● Under the patronage of HRH Crown Prince Hassan deputising for His Majesty King Hussein, the University of Science and Technology graduated its sec-

ond batch of students on Monday. 574 students graduated this year including the first batch of medicine and dentistry students.

● The general committee of the World Affairs Council (WAC) has elected a new board of directors Sunday. They are: Dr Abdel Salam Al Majali, president, Mr Adnan Abu Odeh, vice president, Dr Kamel Abu Jaber, secretary, Dr Aballah Nsour, treasurer and Dr Bassam Saket, assistant treasurer. Mr Ali Suheimat, Mr Taher Hikmat, Mr Saleh Zu'bi, Mr Sami Qamouh, Dr Mohammed Adnan Bakhit and Dr Zaki Al Ayoubi were also elected to the board.

● Japan's ambassador to Jordan Mr Tadadyuki Nomoyama made a visit on Sunday to an UNRWA vocational centre in Wadi Seer where he inspected training equipment, which was donated by Japan. He also visited agency facilities in Baqa and Jerash refugee camps. He was accompanied by UNRWA Jordan area director Mr Ele Saaf. Japan is the second largest contributor to UNRWA's budget. Its 1990 contribution amounted to \$15.7 million.

● Community health workers who will serve 45 different communities in southern Jordan, graduated from their training on 4 June in ceremonies attended by Her Majesty Queen Noor, Dr Mohammad Al Zaban, the minister of health; Ms Vicki Denman, country director for Catholic Relief Services and Mr Lewis Reade, director of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The training of the 45 young women was conducted by Catholic Relief Services under a grant from USAID.

The community health workers will provide personal, neighbour to neighbour outreach, that will help the families in their communities to be healthy and stay healthy. The training project, originally slated to serve 30 communities, was therefore expanded to serve 45 communities in Maan, North Ghor, Karak, and Ghor Safi.

● HRH Princess Alia Bint Al Hussein patronised Saturday the graduation day of the Hala kindergarten which took place at the Haya Arts Centre. The event was attended by Dr Raouf Al Najjar, president of Beit Lahem University, Mr Rashid Abdel Hamid, director of private education, parents and invitees.

Agenda

Films

● The American Center presents the feature film "Annie", starring Albert Finney, Thursday 7 June at 7:00 pm.

● The French Cultural Centre presents the feature film "Quatre Aventures de Reine et Mirabelle", starring Jessica Forde, Monday 11 June at 8:00 pm.

● Goethe Institute presents the video films "Geboren" and "Exodus from East Germany", on Saturday 9 June at 8:00 pm and 8:40 pm respectively. Also on Tuesday 12 June, the Institute presents another film, "Die DDR im Umbruch" at 8:00 pm.

● The Spanish Cultural Centre presents "Tata Mia", starring Imperio Argentina, Thursday 7 June at 4:30 pm. On Monday 11 June the Centre presents "La Revoltosa", starring Jose Sacristan, at 10:30 am.

● The British Council presents "Bleeding Youth", Wednesday June 14 at 6:00 pm.

Lectures

● Architect Ammar Khamash will give a slide lecture on "Traditional Jordanian Architecture in the Modern Economy", Saturday 9 June, ACOR at 7:00 pm.

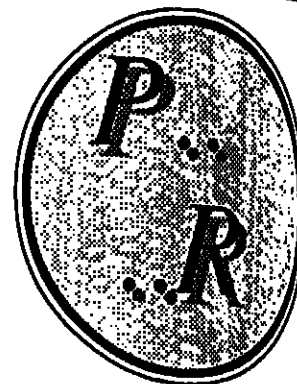
● Messers Tournaye and Demange will lecture on "La Geothermie: Origine et Utilisation", Tuesday 12 June, French Cultural Centre at 8:00 pm.

Exhibitions

● La Revolution: 200 Ans Apres, starts at the French Cultural Centre on Monday 11 June featuring a memorial presentation by 60 artists. Open until 30 June.

Concerts

● Magic Mushroom and the Mechanics will have a concert on Thursday 14 June at Palace of Culture at 7:30 pm.



● A Cyprus Airlines plane landed in Amman Friday this morning launching a new route between Amman and Larnaca.

A delegation consisting of the Cyprus Airlines Executive President, the Commercial Operations Director, the Operations Deputy Director and general manager of the Cyprus Tourism Corp. were on board to commemorate the occasion.

The delegation was received upon arrival by Ministry of Tourism Mr. Abdul Karim Al Kabritli, director general of Petra Tours and the Cyprus Airlines agent in Amman Mr. Nasser Kassar as well as officials from Royal Jordanian and Civil Aviation Authority in addition to representatives of the local press.

The Cyprus Airlines Deputy Director General said new route will promote co-operation in the field of tourism between Jordan and Cyprus.

Cyprus Airlines will operate three flights a week to Amman, he added.

Mr. Kabritli welcomed the delegation and stressed the need for co-operation between two countries.

Mr Kassar emphasised the need to establish bilateral ties in the field of tourism and said that circumstances should enable Jordan to receive large tourist groups through Cyprus.



● Club Piscine, welcomes its friends, members and visitors to enjoy their time in the largest swimming pool in Jordan.

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Programmes of Jordan Television from 9 June to 15 June



Blind Faith, Monday at 8:55 pm

ENGLISH PROGRAMME

SATURDAY

8:30 - Surgical Spirit (comedy).
9:00 - Encounter hosted by Rami Khouri.
9:30 - Musical programme.
9:45 - News in English.
10:00 - World Cup: Italy vs Australia.

11:45 - Allo ... Allo... The French Resistance Movement is trying to sneak British pilots out of France, and the Gestapo is doing its best to stop them. Just how glib could they get?

SUNDAY

8:30 - Hey Dad (comedy): Jeanie buys a mouse of the biting kind. The new secretary is naive... daddy hits his car... and Debbie is always on the phone... Now what kind of a family is this?
9:10 - Global Report (documentary): Owing to the peculiar nature of the Japanese culture and economy, the average Japanese worker finds it difficult to retire at an old age and so certain institutions help them fill their leisurely time.
9:45 - News in English.
10:00 - World Cup: Brazil vs Sweden.

MONDAY

8:30 - Perfect Strangers (comedy): Larry and Balki are busy looking for a poem stashed somewhere in the house. The poem is believed to be very valuable, but hard labour produces a few cheap words.
8:55 - Blind Faith (episode 3): Robert is saved from a suicide attempt which was motivated by fear of being accused of murder.
9:45 - News in English.
10:00 - World Cup: England vs Ireland.

TUESDAY

8:30 - Charles in Charge (comedy): Charles is unable to do his homework because Sara is sad. She lost her toy, Jenie is having

problems with her date, and Buddy is experimenting.
8:55 - A Horseman Riding By: The war changes things around. New characters appear on the scene.
9:45 - News in English.
10:00 - World Cup: Netherlands vs Egypt.

WEDNESDAY

8:30 - Golden Girls: On a cosy winter evening... the three women start remembering some fond memories which have happened in the same room... remembering the past brings them closer to each other.
8:55 - Documentary: The Nuclear Age. The cold war between the two superpowers intensifies, especially when Russia penetrates the Western hemisphere through Cuba. The Cuban missile crisis ends when Moscow removes its weapons out of Cuba.
9:45 - News in English.
10:00 - World Cup: Argentina vs USSR.

THURSDAY

8:30 - Different World (comedy): Denise is dead worried about having to read something before her classroom but with a little help from friends and some hard labour she conquers all.
8:55 - Dolphin Cove: American dolphin researcher Michael has landed the assignment of his dreams... but leaving the land of video games and fast food for life down under isn't exactly what his two children had in mind.
9:45 - News in English.
10:00 - World Cup: Italy vs USA.
11:45 - Movie of the Week (Little White Lies): A doctor and a cop meet on a plane bound for Rome... they fall in love and both conceal their true identity but in the end they find out about their professions and remain in love.

FRIDAY

8:30 - Didi's Comedy Show: Didi finds himself involved in a robbery he knows nothing about.

The police is after him and he's after the gang to clear himself.
8:55 - Beauty and the Beast: Gabriel keeps Vincent alive in captivity for the sake of the baby. Vincent is unco-operative. Diana and Vincent's friends save everyone and kill Gabriel.
9:45 - News in English.
10:00 - World Cup: F.R. Germany vs UAE.

FRENCH PROGRAMME

SATURDAY

5:45 - Chaps Elysees: A variety programme by Michel Drucker with Antoine, Daniel Guichard, Jean Pierre Mader and Gloria Lasso.
7:00 - News in French.
7:15 - Aujourd'hui en France: A cultural magazine.

SUNDAY

5:50 - Tel Pere Tel Filis: A comedy series.
6:15 - L'ecole des Fans: Children's programme.
7:00 - News in French.
7:15 - French varieties.

MONDAY

6:05 - Terre d'Espoir (2): A documentary.
7:00 - News in French.
7:15 - The weekly Sports Magazine.

TUESDAY

6:00 - Chateau de Sable: Cartoons for Children.
6:15 - Des Chiffres et des Lettres: A game show.
6:35 - Tel Pere Tel Filis: A comedy series.
7:00 - News in French.
7:15 - Aujourd'hui en Jordanie: A local magazine by Saleh Madi.

WEDNESDAY

6:00 - Panique aux Caraibes: A drama series about the different investigations an ex-police officer undertakes in search of justice in the Caribbean.
7:00 - News in French.
7:15 - Meandres de l'eau: A documentary.

THURSDAY

5:40 - Mollerissimo (7): A children's programme.
6:10 - Des Chiffres et des Lettres: A game show.
6:30 - La Chance aux Chansons: A variety programme by Pascal Sevran.
7:00 - News in French.
7:15 - French Varieties.

FRIDAY

5:25 - Le Conte de Monte Cristo (2): A French feature film starring Louis Jordan.
7:00 - News in French.
7:15 - La Maitre Verrier: A documentary.

TV will transmit live World Cup opening on Friday 8 June at 6:15 to be followed at 7 pm by the Argentina vs. Cameroon match.



Old is new for director David Lynch

CANNES, FRANCE — The jury at this year's Cannes Film Festival celebrated David Lynch's new film "Wild at Heart" with its highest award, the Palme d'Or, an honour that has gone in the past to Rossellini, Coppola, Kurosawa and Bergman. Does this place Lynch in the pantheon of great directors, and does it certify his artistic achievement at the very moment when the TV soap opera "Twin Peaks" is proving his popular appeal?

I think not. I think both successes are symptomatic of a despair among moviegoers and TV watchers, a loathing of trash that runs so deep it has turned inward against itself. Sick at their hearts of the "entertainment" they have grown addicted to and fearful of trying anything new, Lynch's audiences have embraced his work because he reflects their feelings - he hates the movies, too.

"Wild at Heart" is a cinematic act of self-mutilation, a film that mocks itself. Show biz executives have a cynical shorthand formula for commercial success: sex, drugs and rock 'n' roll. Lynch's work is exclusively concerned with these three elements, but in an angry, self-hating way: he shoves our nose in it. We want sex? He'll give us undreamed-of perversity. We want drugs? Dennis Hopper, in "Blue Velvet," will inhale a substance so forbidden that no one has even been able to figure out what it is. We want rock 'n' roll? The Nicolas Cage character in "Wild at Heart" talks and walks like Elvis and even sings two of his songs.

If Lynch were merely providing us with these commodities, he would be only an exploitation filmmaker. But he is not a minor talent; he is a gifted director with a strong sense of style. If he allowed himself a more positive vision — if he dared to believe in people — he could be a great film artist. But he is infected with self-doubt and cynicism, and he believes the worst of his audiences, so he makes films inspired by his despair.

In form, "Wild at Heart" is a road picture about two young people on the run. Played by Nicolas Cage and Laura Dern, they are fleeing from hired killers who have been set on Cage's trail by Dern's mother (Diane Ladd). Their big Detroit convertible sails across the desolate American plains past truck stops and rusting gas stations, and violence follows them.

Lynch tells this story with his customary hyperbole. Everything is taken past satire to extreme distortion — which is supposed to be funny, or at least make people laugh. The movie opens with a black man being savagely beaten to death by Cage, who, after he splashes the man's brains against a concrete wall, lights a cigarette and glowers up at the camera. The audience at Cannes laughed. Why? Not because it was funny. Perhaps because they, and Lynch, could congratulate each other that they spotted the cinematic cliché — that they knew Lynch was taking the edge off violence by letting us in on the gag.

The structure of "Wild at Heart" proceeds from gothic melodrama. There is a horrible murder by burning that is constantly flashed back to and a deadly secret that must be kept hidden, and then there is the episodic structure of the road movie, which includes bizarre characters encountered along the way.

The adventures of the young couple are punctuated by extreme violence; in one scene, the brain case of a killer (Willem Dafoe) is blasted into the sky by a shotgun and plops back to earth in front of the camera. In another, a clerk loses his hand in a bloody shootout, and we see him and a friend crawling on the floor, covered with blood, assuring each other that doctors can "sew these things back on in a minute" — but they are too late, because then we see a dog happily trotting out the door with the hand in its mouth.

When "Wild at Heart" played at Cannes, these sensational moments were greeted with laughter, cheers and booing in about equal proportions. They're obviously intended as rabble-rousing moments: no director since Alfred Hitchcock has been more obsessed than Lynch with inspiring and controlling audience emotion.

But the dominant feeling I took with me from "Wild at Heart" was despair. David Lynch is a gifted filmmaker who, for one reason or another, has backed himself into a corner of satirical self-mockery and feels trapped there. He may tell himself that his movies are commentaries on popular culture, but actually they are pop culture — there is no ironic distance, no personal angle, just the willingness to go over the top and give the mob even more of what it wants.

VIDEOS in Jordan

- Heart Condition: Bob Hoskins, Denzel Washington
- Internal Affairs: Richard Gere, Andy Garcia
- Dark Angel: Dolph Lundgren
- Let It Ride: Richard Dreyfuss, David Johansen
- Always: Richard Dreyfuss, Holly Hunter

Courtesy Video House

Handwritten text in Arabic script, likely a signature or note.

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US Sports Round Up

SPORTS FROM THE PRESSBOX

By Lee Lerner

Until this season, Detroit Tigers slugger Cecil Fielder wasn't the type of player who could be considered star caliber. In fact, until this year, Fielder's big-league future was suspect.

At least that's the way it was until Fielder altered his course earlier this season by hitting 13 homers and driving in 32 runs in the Tigers' first 30 games. But the spotlight hasn't come easy to Fielder. His road to success, while not especially long, took him on an unexpected turn — Japan.

After a four-year stint with Toronto, Fielder retreated to the Land of the Rising Sun last season to play for the Hanshin Tigers. During his Blue Jays career, the hulking Fielder had sometimes awed fans with his long home runs but nearly as often disappointed them with his high ratio of strikeouts, many of them the tremendous twist-into-the-dirt type.

So Fielder took his 11 major-league homers and .243 career average to the Land of the Small Parks last season and proceeded to

hit .302 with 38 homers and 81 RBIs.

Despite the league, those numbers impressed the Tigers — the ones from the Motor City. Sparky Anderson's club gave Fielder a hefty \$3 million contract for two years and the 26-year-old certainly has responded, providing struggling Detroit with one of its few bright spots this season.

Granted, Fielder hasn't changed entirely. He still strikes out in about one-third of his at-bats, but all those Ks don't look nearly as bad when you're among the league's leaders in home runs.

SPORTSLINE

By Dale Dunlap

The Belmont Stakes has always separated the thoroughbreds from the immature colts. And so it will be again this year, when it begins to unfold Saturday. Since 1926, the Belmont has always been a mile and a half, longer than the other two Triple Crown jewels: the Derby and the Preakness.

And the distance has tripped up more than a few Triple crown hopefuls: 12 to be exact, starting with

SPORTS TRIVIA

1. Which was the last NFL team to win back-to-back Super Bowls?
2. Who is the only college football player to win the Outland Trophy in two consecutive years?
3. What Green Bay Packers power runner rushed for 19 TDs in '62?
4. Name the coach who led the Flyers to four first-place finishes and two straight Stanley Cups in the '70s?
5. What college did running back Tony Dorsett attend?
6. Which player holds the record for most career home runs as a leadoff batter in the major leagues?

Pensive in 1944, who finished second. Two others, Burrough King in 1936 and Bold Venture in 1936 missed the Belmont and lost the third jewel with the same injury, a bowed tendon.

More recent history has not been kind to Derby and Preakness winners either. In four of the past 11 years, the Belmont has halted a bid for a Triple Crown. Spectacular Bid in 1979 finished third. Pleasant Colony in 1981 did the same thing. Alysheba went one better in 1987 — he finished fourth.

The last time it happened was last year, when Sunday Silence duded Easy Goer all the way down

the stretch only to lose to the colt he had beaten in the previous two races. The eight-length victory didn't begin to tell the story of that duel, which was so reminiscent of the Affirmed and Alydar battles in 1978.

And even when the Belmont does not have a Triple Crown possibility, it still has the color and flavor of spectacle. The length of the race, the New York atmosphere and the great sense of the unexpected, make it the most underrated of all the major three-year-old races.

It should be the same this year. Climb aboard for the ride of your life Saturday.

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TOP VIDEO RENTALS

1. Sea of Love, Al Pacino, Ellen Barkin, MCA/Universal Home Video (R-1989)
2. Black Rain, Michael Douglas, Andy Garcia, Paramount Home Video (R-1989)
3. Look Who's Talking, John Travolta, Kristie Alley, RCA/Columbia Home Video (PG-13-1989)
4. The Abyss, Ed Harris, Mary McCormack, CBS-Fox Video (PG-13-1989)
5. Dead Poets Society, Robin Williams, Touchstone Home Video (PG-1989)
6. Field of Dreams, Kevin Costner, Amy Madigan, MCA Home Video, (PG-1989)
7. Honey, I Shrunk the Kids, Rick Moranis, Walt Disney Home Video, (PG-1989)
8. Innocent Man, Tom Selleck, Touchstone Home Video (R-1989)
9. Sex, Lies, and Videotape, James Spader, Anne MacDonell, RCA/Columbia (R-1989)
10. Johnny Handsome, Al Pacino, Rourke, Elizabeth McGovern, WE (R-1989)

TOP POP ALBUMS

1. I Do Not Want What I Haven't Got, Shinedown, Enigma
2. Please Hammer Don't Hurt 'Em, M.C. Hammer, Capitol
3. Brigade, Heart, Capitol
4. Pretty Woman, Soundtrack, EMI
5. Janet Jackson's Rhythm Nation 1814, Janet Jackson, A&M
6. Soul Provider, Michael Bolton, Columbia
7. Nick of Time, Bonnie Raitt, Capitol
8. Pulson, Bell Biv DeVoe, MCA
9. Violator, Depeche Mode, Sire
10. Forever Your Girl, Paula Abdul, Virgin

TOP POP SINGLES

1. Vogue, Madonna, Warner Bros
2. Nothing Compares 2 U, Sinéad O'Connor, Ensign
3. Sending All My Love, Liner, Atlantic
4. All I Wanna Do Is Make Love to You, Heart, Capitol
5. Hold On, Wilson Phillips, SBK
6. If Must Have Been Love, Roxette, EMI
7. Alright, Janet Jackson, A&M
8. I Wanna Be Rich, Calloway, Solar
9. What It Takes, Jeremuth, Geffen
10. Pulson, Bell Biv DeVoe, MCA

TOP COUNTRY ALBUMS

1. Country Club, Travis Tritt, Warner Bros
2. Killin' Time, Clint Black, RCA
3. Pickin' On Nashville, The Kentucky Headhunters, Mercury
4. RSV III, Ricky Van Shelton, Columbia
5. Here in the Real World, Alvin Jackson, Arista
6. No Holdin' Back, Randy Travis, Warner Bros
7. Leave the Lights On, Lorie Morgan, RCA
8. Highwayman 2, Willie Nelson, Johnny & Kris, Columbia
9. Willow in the Wind, Kathy Mattea, Mercury
10. Lone Wolf, Hank Williams Jr., Warner Bros

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Crossword Puzzle

ACROSS

- 1 U.S. soprano Gluck
- 5 A Spaniard's home is his
- 9 Kimono sash
- 12 Brag
- 14 Rara
- 16 Change
- 18 In trouble
- 19 Of the ear
- 20 Goller's cheapest purchase
- 21 Regional animal and plant life
- 22 Up and (active)
- 23 Ego
- 24 Circa
- 27 Warehouse
- 31 Unaspirated consonant
- 32 Boy singer of the '30s
- 33 A Taiwanese
- 34 Puglist
- 37 Estate manager

DOWN

- 1 Border on
- 2 de Vega
- 3 One of a pair
- 4 Tough, elastic wood
- 5 'Gigi' star
- 6 Nemesis
- 7 Victory, to Hans
- 8 Request
- 9 Inappropriate
- 10 Englishman, for short
- 11 Quechuan
- 12 Wyo. s — Range
- 15 Sheep fabric
- 17 Reproved
- 21 He wrote
- 22 Games People Play
- 23 MacDonald-Eddy specialty
- 24 Galley word
- 25 Aubades
- 26 Respond to a stimulus
- 27 Out of order
- 28 Raven's haven
- 29 Propelled a gig
- 30 Lincoln's in-laws
- 32 Jane Fonda's Oscar-winning role, 1971
- 35 Citrus fruits
- 36 Ancient site of Olympia
- 38 Dry the dishes
- 41 Peevish
- 44 Aged; Lat. abbr
- 45 One of the March girls
- 46 Map part
- 49 Jewish potato pancake
- 50 Italian seaport
- 51 Irish isle
- 52 Tunisian seaport
- 53 Plaintiff
- 54 Distantly
- 55 News
- 57 Spanish she-bear
- 58 — Magnon

Solution



Jordan Bridge

By Ghassan Ghanem

Contentment shall be rewarded

THIS HAND came up during a Wednesday mixed pairs session at the Jordan Bridge Association. The hand is interesting in two aspects: Bidding and play of the hand.

(West) ♠AQ104 ♥AQ3 ♣Q2 ♦A975 ♠K2
(East) ♠98765 ♥K ♦AKJ107 ♣K2

How do you play this spade combination in a 6♠ contract?

At one table the bidding went:
1♠ 4♠ 4N 5♠ 5♠ 6♠

Marwan Ghanem opened with 1♠ and Screen Barakat responded with 1♠. 4♠ is 18 or more points, 4N is five aces Blackwood and 5♠ showed none or three of the five aces (the natural four aces and the ♠K in this case). 5♠ asked for the ♠Q (the agreed upon trump suit queen) and 5♠ confirmed its existence.

At my table, I preferred to open 1N in spite of the additional point since we open 15-17 points 1N, but I thought it was a good idea to protect my three queens.

1N 2♥ 3♦ 3♥

Nuha Hattar responded with a 2♥ bid asking to transfer to spades and later showed a second suit of diamonds and game values.

Looking at a spade super fit, my three aces and the valuable queen of my partner's second suit, I went all the way to 6♠.

Comparing both auctions, I believe that the 1♠ opening is more disciplined, but I don't like the jump to 4♠ with so many controls in west's hand.

East could have held a weaker hand and the plan

could be still on, but he may have passed without trying it.

Back to the play of the hand. How did you play the spade combination? After the heart lead I played a small spade to the ace and Hisham El Mufti pulled his hand closer to his chest while dropping his lone ♠K. Later I finessed the ♠10 to capture east's ♠J with the ♠A for an absolute top.

If you were playing 7♠ the correct play is to finesse the ♠Q.

But in 6♠, the best play for one loser in the spade suit is to cash the ace first then play small towards the queen. Those safety plays are rewarded most of the time. Satisfied with twelve tricks your play will make you all thirteen.

The problem with finessing the queen is that you would still face a guess regarding the jack if the queen was lost to the king. The same applies if you finesse the ten and it loses to the jack.

What are the odds?

If you cash the ace and then play small towards the queen:

82% of all cases you will lose one trick at most.

6% of all cases you will have no loser.

If you finesse the queen first:

69% of all cases you will lose one trick at most.

13% of all cases you have to face another guess regarding the ♠J if the ♠Q was lost to the ♠K.

26% of all cases you will have no loser.

If you finesse the ten first:

The same odds of finessing the queen first, applies for one loser at most, but you will have no loser in 17% of all cases.

So, what is the conclusion?

In pairs, finesse the queen if you are in a bid headed for a top, but cash the ace first if you are satisfied with twelve tricks.

In teams, cash the ace first; safety measures are essential when playing teams.

THIS WEEK'S HOROSCOPE

By Joyce Jillson

Weekly Tip: Get right with others. Seeing yourself in others' shoes will help. Your drive to accomplish or excel is strong.

Aries (March 21-April 19) Give your partner extra consideration. Moon in Scorpio Monday-Wednesday energizes your business life.

Taurus (April 20-May 20) Modify your intake of sweets so you can keep yourself healthy. Lie low, you could use more rest anyway.

Gemini (May 21-June 21) Reorient yourself to your kids; treat them more as equals. Incredible financial prospects.

Cancer (June 22-July 22) Family members depend more upon you. Great emotional highs and perhaps lows.

Leo (July 23-Aug. 22) More decisions to make than usual this week. Stay in touch with relatives.

Virgo (Aug. 23-Sept. 22) The future is more in your hands. Program your mind for success. Week is fine for business, contracts, travel.

Libra (Sept. 23-Oct. 23) You get a chance to regroup emotionally and physically. Plan more of your future.

Scorpio (Oct. 24-Nov. 21) Spending some time alone helps you tap into inner resources. Superb personal and business gains.

Sagittarius (Nov. 22-Dec. 21) Friends are wonderful, but could misguide you. You have determination to complete things.

Capricorn (Dec. 22-Jan. 19) Your image of yourself could be tested. A favorable business climate for you. Drive a hard bargain.

Aquarius (Jan. 20-Feb. 18) Philosophical discussions open your mind in a valuable new direction. Enhance the magic of your personality.

Pisces (Feb. 19-March 20) Your usefulness toward others increases. Overall good vibes. Passion in love affairs!

If You Were Born This Week

This month gives you a chance to revise your direction in life. Valuable information comes that helps you decide. Financial gains are possible in July.

MAGICWORD

HOW TO PLAY: Read the list of words. Look at the puzzle. You'll find these words in all directions — horizontally, vertically, diagonally, backwards. Draw a circle around each letter of a word found in the puzzle, then strike it off the list. Circling it will show a letter has been used but will leave it visible should it also form part of another word. Find the big words first. When letters of all listed words are circled, you'll have the given number of letters left over. They'll spell out your MAGICWORD.

DO YOU REMEMBER...? (Sol.: 9 letters)

A-Adam Ant, Alan Freed, Alessi, Alfalfa; B-Baretta, Beat the Clock, Bobby Vee; C-Charley Weaver; D-Disco, Dragnet, Dumont; E-E-Ed Wynn, Ernie Kovacs; F-Flip Wilson, Fonzie, Friday; G-Grease, Gumby; H-Hair, Hazel; L-Lassie, Lurch; M-Mannix, Mr. Peepers; O-Opie; P-Peggy Lee; Q-Quiz Kids; R-Rhoda, Rocky Horror; S-Slyx; T-Tiny Tim, Top Cat; W-Winky Dink

This Week's Answer: WOODSTOCK

KCOLCEHTTAEPLPN
FRIDAYSENMSOUB
ESAERGSINIRBROS
ATTERABPYTEBCGL
FEWDXRGOWYPHYI
LICYHITNDNEVALW
ASTOSNMTEIEBZEP
FSDSAAOOKTPREEI
LAEMNYBMUGRTLLO
ALANFREEDUMONT
ADISDIKZIQUPRDO
AXWINKYDINKCIIN
SCAVOKEINRKAASZ
ROCKYHORRORTHCI
REVAEWYELRAHCOE

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Arab Republic of Yemen	642381
Australian	637246/7
Austrian Embassy	674750
Bahrain	664148
Belgian	675683
Canadian	666124
Chilean	661336
Cyprus Honorary Cons.	642653
Czechoslovakian	665105
Danish Consulate Gen.	622324
Finnish Consulate	623443
French	641273/4
German	689351
German D.R.	819351/2
Greek	672331
Hungarian	674916
Indian	637262
Iraqi	639331
Italian	638185
Consulate Gen. Ireland	630878
Japanese	672486/7
Yugoslavian	665107
Kuwaiti	675135/8
Libyan	666118
Lebanese	641381
Moroccan	641451
Netherlands	637967/625165
Indonesian	828911
North Korean	666349
Norwegian Consulate	637164
Pakistani	622787
People's Rep. of China	666139
Philippines	645161
Polish	637153
Qatar	644331/2
Romanian	667738
Saudi Arabian	814154
South Korea	660745/6
Spanish	622140
Sudanese	644251/2
Swedish	669177/9
Swiss	686416/7
Syrian	641076
Tunisian	674307/8
Turkish	641251
United Arab Emirates	644369
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Delegation of the EEC	668191
UNDP	668171/7
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Far East Com. off. (Taiwan)	671530
UNICEF	629571
Con. of Sri Lanka	645312

Airlines	
Arab Air Cargo	674191/95
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Air Lanka	655377/651799
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Arab Wings	894484
Austrian Airlines	637380/67028
Balkan Airlines	665909
British Airways	641430
China Airlines	673380
Cathay Pacific	624363
Cyprus Airways	667028
Egypt Air	630011
Emirates Airlines	662141/678321
Gulf Air	653606/656616
Hungarian Airlines	639295
Iberia	637827/644036
Iraqi Airways	628596/628598
Japan Air Lines	630879
K.L.M.	622175
Korean Airlines	676624/662236
Kuwaiti Airlines	630144
Libyan Arab Airlines	643831/2
Lufthansa	601744
Malaysian Airlines	639575/634446
M.E.A.	636104
Olympic	630125/638433
PIA	625381
Philippine Airlines	670155
Polish Airlines	625981
Qantas	641430/655447
Royal Jordanian	678321
Sabena Belgian Airlines	675888
Saudia	639333
Scandinavian Airlines	604649
Singapore Airlines	676177
Sudan Airlines	662111
Swiss Air (G.S.A.)	642943
Swiss Air	629831
Syrian Air	622147
TARCOM Romanian	637380
Thai Airways	604649
Trans World Airline	623430
Turkish Airlines	659102
Yemenia Airways	628175
Yugoslav Airlines	604911

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Diary	
Cultural centres	
Royal Cultural Centre	661026/7
American Centre Library	641520
British Council	636147/8
French Cultural Centre	637009
Goethe Institute	641993
Soviet Cultural Centre	644203
Spanish Cultural Centre	624049
Turkish Cultural Centre	639777
Haya Arts Centre	665195
Hussein Youth City	667181/5
Y.W.C.A.	641793
Y.W.M.C.A.	664251
Amman Mun. Library	637111
Univ. of Jordan Library	834555
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Concord	677420
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Opera	675573
Plaza	674111
Philadelphia	634144
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Al Hussein Sports City	667181
Orthodox Club	810491
Royal Automobile Club	815410
Royal Shooting Club	736572
Royal Chess Club	673713
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Amman governorate	91228
Amman Civil Defence	198, 199
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Ambulance	193, 775111
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First aid	630341
Blood Bank	775121
Civil Defence rescue	630341
Police rescue	621111, 637777
Police headquarters	639141
Traffic police	896391
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Hospitals	
Hussein Medical Centre	813813
Khaled Maternity	644281/6
Al-Khal Maternity	642441/2
Jabal Amman Maternity	642382
Mahmud J. Amman	636141
Palestine, Shmeisani	664171/4
Shmeisani Hospital	669131
University Hospital	845845
Al-Muasher Hospital	667227/9
The Islamic, Abdali	666127/37
Al-Ahli, Abdali	664164/6
Italian-Al-Muhajir	777101/3
Al-Bashir, Ashrafieh	775111/26
Army, Marka	891611/5
Queen Alia Hospital	602240/50
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General	
Jordan Television	773111/19
Radio Jordan	774111/19
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St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman	Tel. 624590
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Weldeh	Tel. 637440
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein	Tel. 661757
Terrasanta Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Weldeh, was in Italian every Saturday at 5:30 p.m.	Tel. 622366
Church of the Redeemer: Jabal Amman	Tel. 625383
Armenian Orthodox Church: Ashrafieh	Tel. 775261
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh	Tel. 771751
Amman International Church: (Interdenominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani	Tel. 827981
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Poland	48
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Qatar	974
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Thailand	66
Bangkok 2	
Tunisia	216
Tunis 1	
Turkey	90
Ankara 4	
Istanbul 1	
UAE	971
Abu Dhabi 2	
Ajman 6	
Al Ain 3	
Dubai 4	
Fujairah 70	
Ghayath 52	
Ras al Khaimah 77	
Sharjah 6	
Umm Al Quwain 6	
UK	44
London 1	
Uruguay	598
Montevideo 2	
USA	1
New York 212/718	
Washington 202	
USSR	7
Moscow 095	
Venezuela	58
Caracas 2	
Yugoslavia	38

Antiques

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also musical instruments from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. year round. Tel. 651760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al-Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries, and a collection of paintings by 19th century Orientalist artists. Museum, Jabal Weldeh. Hours 10 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 630128.

Churches

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, Tel. 624590

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Weldeh, Tel. 637440

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, Tel. 661757

Terrasanta Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Weldeh, was in Italian every Saturday at 5:30 p.m. Tel. 622366

Church of the Redeemer: Jabal Amman, Tel. 625383

Armenian Orthodox Church: Ashrafieh, Tel. 775261

St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, Tel. 771751

Amman International Church: (Interdenominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, Tel. 827981

Church of the Good Shepherd: (Evangelical Lutheran) Um As-Summaq Tel. 811295

Marbella 52	
Majorca 71	
Sri Lanka	94
Colombo 1	
Sudan	249
Khartoum 11	
Sweden	46
Stockholm 8	
Syria	963
Damascus 11	
Taiwan	886
Taipei 2	
Thailand	66
Bangkok 2	
Tunisia	216
Tunis 1	
Turkey	90
Ankara 4	
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COMICS

Calvin and Hobbes by WATSON

The Far Side

By GARY LARSON

THE STAR 23